Daily Report

Central Eurasia

FBIS-SOV-94-191
Monday
3 October 1994

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Daily Report
Central Eurasia

FBIS-SOV-94-191 3 October 1994

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NOTICE TO READERS: Effective 1 October, the processing indicators appearing in brackets at the start of each item in this publication will be changed. All new indicators will begin with "FBIS" to make the material more easily identifiable. Some will also indicate whether the item has been translated from the vernacular or transcribed from English.

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ITAR-TASS Carries Press Review for 1 Oct

LD0110085694 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0801 GMT 1 Oct 94

["Press Review"—ITAR-TASS headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 1 ITAR-TASS—Moscow's press comments on the return of President Boris Yeltsin from his U.S. visit. "A qualitatively new stage of the Russian-American cooperation has been started," "ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA" says. "ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI" say "Boris Yeltsin has demonstrated confidence in his strength at both the talks with his American counterpart and at the U.N. rostrum" and this "is definable as a diplomatic success of the Kremlim."

However, the "IZVESTIYA" newspaper describes the summit's results as "modest," saying that the reason for it was a "poor preparation" of the talks.

Some newspapers already reported that the Russian president skipped a meeting with Irish Prime Minister Arnold Reynolds on his way home. The report of "KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA" carries the headline "Sick? Russian-Irish summit-level meeting failed bacause of Boris Yeltsin's fatigue."

"NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA" quotes Russian First Deputy Prime Minister Oleg Soskovets as having told Irish newsmen that Boris Yeltsin "feels excellent but very tired."

"PRAVDA" in its article "Boris Yeltsin Unwell" echoes presidential press service's clarifications on the matter.

"NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA" states in its interior political September update that "contrary to many prognoses this autumn has not become "muscular" or "hot." This is reiterated by "ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI": "The first autumn month was a month of misprognoses and wrong hearsay."

The situation in Chechnya remains a focus of Russian newspapers. The press reported a shelling of Groznyy's airport by the interim council's forces and quoted President Dzhokhar Dudayev as saying that the strike came from Russian troops, not the Chechen opposition.

"IZVESTIYA" writes that Ruslan Khasbulatov, the former Russian parliament chairman and now a leader of the opposition's "peace" group, had presented Dudayev with an ultimatum demanding the latter's resignation within six hours.

"PRAVDA" and "SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA" cite the report of ITAR-TASS that a similar ultimatum had been presented by Bislan Gantemirov, the opposition forces commander, and that the Chechen president had denied it.

"NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA" says Russian Deputy Prime Minister Sergey Shakhray told a briefing in Moscow that negotiation on Dudayev's resignation was possible.

Many nespapers address the approaching first anniversary of last year's October 3-4 tragic events in Moscow. "KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA" publishes a story of Rustem Safronov, a Russian television correspondent, who was severely wounded on October 4 when he and a cameraman were doing their job near the Russian White House.

"IZVESTIYA" write that the White House has been rapidly restored after the last year's shelling of it, while flats in a nearby residential house, which were burnt during attacks of the parliament, have not been repaired until now.

"KRASNAYA ZVEZDA" publishes opinions of Muscovites about the October standoff. One of the polled was Russian Lieutenant Colonel Andrey Startsev, who said: "Some thank us for stopping a a civil war, others spit in our faces, saying there is no more army in Russia after October 1992, there are only murderers of civilians. And it would be so nice to just normally do our job."

"PRAVDA" publishes an article of Russian philosopher Aleksandr Zinovyev, who says: "Whatever is said about the October events of 1993, the fact is the powerful armed forces jointly with special units drowned in blood a handful of unarmed people and in a fit of paid zeal battered a lot of people, who occasionally passed by." Zinovyev thinks the "counter-revolution has been successfully finished in Russia in October 1993, and we now have to live and act in a postcommunist social system."

The main focus of "RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA" is on the Russia-wide trade union protest which is planned for October 27. The newspaper publishes documents of the coordinating committee of Russian independent trade unions. Main demands to be pursued by the unions in October are a stop to production slump, the payment of delayed wages, a constitutional right to employment for everyone.

"Russian North doomed to hunger and cold" is the headline in "IZVESTIYA." The article speaks about problems with cargo deliveries to the Arctic North. "PRAVDA" also reports news from the Stavropol territory saying that the Russians "are threatened with their own plague." Causative organisms of plague have been identified in the North Caucasus. With the region's current situation in the background, the risk of an eidemic significantly increases.

"KRASNAYA ZVEZDA" publishes an interview with Vasily Vorobev, chief of Defence Ministry's Military Budget and Finance Department. In his comment on the draft federal budget for the coming year, Vorobev warns that "to be economical on army's reform is senseless and dangerous."

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Clinton, Yeltsin Sign Strategic Agreement

LD3009105694 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 2048 GMT 29 Sep 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Mikhail Mzareulov]

[FBIS Translated Text] Washington, 29 Sep—Russia and the United States have achieved great progress in enhancing global strategic stability and nuclear safety since the end of the "cold war". This was said in a "Joint Statement on Strategic Stability and Nuclear Safety" which was published on Thursday and signed here on Wednesday by Presidents Boris Yeltsin and Bill Clinton.

The document notes that Russia and the United States are continuing "to make significant reductions in their nuclear forces." The two countries' reaiming of their strategic missiles is also an important step.

Boris Yeltsin and Bill Clinton stressed that the United States and Russia will cooperate with all the world's countries to achieve a successful end to the conference on the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in 1995 and the "indefinite and unconditional" extension of the treaty. The leaders of the two countries expressed their desire to conclude a treaty on a universal banning of nuclear tests during the very near future and to introduce a global ban on the production of weapons-grade nuclear material. They concluded that the permanent members of the UN Security Council bear particular responsibility in the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Moreover, the presidents stressed the importance of extending the moratorium on nuclear explosions which is operating in both countries.

The leaders of Russia and the United States agreed that their countries' defense ministers every three months will exchange information on the strategic systems which are due to be dismantled according to the START-I treaty and on how they are being liquidated. At the same time Boris Yeltsin and Bill Clinton reaffirmed their intention to seek an early ratification of the START-II treaty and expressed the desire to exchange ratification documents on this agreement during the next Russian-U.S. summit. The presidents also decided that immediately after its ratification the United States and Russia will begin dismantling all strategic delivery systems which are subject to reduction.

As the joint statement notes, the presidents of the two countries agreed to step up the dialogue between the United States and the Russian Federation with the object of making a comparison of conceptual approaches to the assignment of nuclear forces and to work out specific steps towards adjusting them to the changing world situation. They also discussed the possibilities of adopting new confidence-building measures in this sphere. After President Clinton had spoken during the course of the talks about unilateral measures recently taken in the United States to alter the composition of nuclear forces and the approach to their use, Boris Yeltsin stressed that similar steps are being introduced in Russia with the aim of achieving a reduction in Russia's nuclear forces and enhancing their security. The leaders of the two countries agreed that each side will examine "further unilateral steps" to reduce the stockpiles of these nuclear weapons.

Emphasizing the fundamental importance of maintaining the ABM treaty in force, Boris Yeltsin and Bill Clinton agreed to hold joint exercises of the ABM forces [words indistinct] the theater of military operations and early warning of missile launching. The Russian and U.S. presidents see such exercises as "a basis for the joint actions of U.S. and Russian forces, for example, during peacekeeping operations."

The leaders of the two countries agreed "to act jointly in developing bilateral and multilateral cooperation on ensuring nuclear security". Boris Yeltsin and Bill Clinton decided in particular to exchange information to intercept illegal trade in radioactive materials, to strengthen monitoring and physical guarding of such substances, and regularly to exchange data on the overall number of nuclear warheads, stocks of fissionable materials and their safe and secure storage. The presidents decided that such forms of cooperation must develop between government institutions responsible for keeping track of, monitoring and guarding these materials, defense ministries and scientific centers. Boris Yeltsin and Bill Clinton reached agreement regarding the need to implement a joint plan to build a new facility in Russia for long-term storage of radioactive materials from dismantled nuclear weapons.

Proceeding from the need to control other types of weapons of mass destruction, the presidents of Russia and the United States agreed to continue to observe the terms of the U.S.-Russian-British 1992 declaration on biological weapons, which will inspire certainty that the sides have curtailed military biological programs, and also in the need to have all countries of the world adhere to the convention on the banning and dismantling of chemical weapons and to give its terms a universal nature.

Commentary on Yeltsin-Clinton Summit

Paper Cites Remarks

MM0310080594 Moscow RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA in Russian 1 Oct 94 pp 1, 3

[Report by Yevgeniy Rusakov: "'Old Men' Meet in Rose Garden With a Glass of Wine Each. How Russian Federation President and Former CIA Director Replied to Questions From Yevgeniy Rusakov, RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA's Own Correspondent in United States"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Washington—During the news conference held by the U.S. and Russian presidents on the results of the summit I asked Boris Yeltsin what he intended to do to improve the investment climate in Russia for U.S. companies.

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"During my meetings with businessmen each of them raised one issue for virtually half an hour—taxes," the Russian president replied. "We ourselves realize that in 1991, when it was born again, Russia rather hastily drew up a law on taxes that contained some mistakes which are affecting both our businessmen and foreigners. A tax code is now in preparation and will be adopted in the first half of next year. It will differ substantially from the current law and will make things easier for all entrepreneurs, including foreign investors. Bill kindly offered us the chance to avail ourselves of 200 years' experience of tax policy, and we will be sending a group of specialists to America to familiarize themselves with that experience."

When I asked him if the promised granting to Russia of the status of a country with a transitional economy would mean an easing of the current antidumping legislation against Russian companies, the U.S. President answered in the affirmative, but added:

"The United States tripled its imports from Russia in 1993 compared with the previous year, and doubled them in 1994 compared with 1993. There has clearly been progress. But we will also be monitoring sales opportunities for American goods in Russia, striving to get duties reduced on such important categories of goods as aerospace products, automobiles, and so forth."

The third summit between the Russian and U.S. presidents is noteworthy above all for the distance that Boris Yeltsin and Bill Clinton have traveled in learning to speak to each other as equals. Neither of them is shy about demonstrating their different views not only during private behind-closed-doors talks but also in their public statements. "The United States is a strong but, at the same time, difficult partner—like Russia," Boris Yeltsin said. "If we have any differences, we discuss them in an atmosphere of warm peace," Clinton exclaimed. Russia now faces quite a long haul to reach the status of full member of the G-7. [quotation marks as published]

"No, relations between the United States and Russia have not yet matured, but both sides are moving in that direction," former CIA Director W. Colby told me. "Despite some friction, our relations with Germany, for instance, are mature, but Russia has not yet solved all its problems, although it is moving ahead fast."

Indeed, since the Moscow summit there has been a visible surge on the road toward stabilizing the economic and political situation in Russia and, as a result, toward a mature partnership in relations between Moscow and Washington.

The priority of Russia in Washington's foreign policy was stressed by the Clinton presidency's most magnificent and lavish ceremony to welcome a foreign head of state. Even more important symbolically and, at the same time, diplomatically was the meeting between American and Russian World War II veterans in the Rose Garden. It symbolized a return to the era of an alliance sealed in blood between the two countries in the fight against fascism.

On the first day the presidents spent three hours together in one-on-one talks instead of the planned half-hour. At the news conference Boris Yeltsin mentioned around 50 issues which were discussed during the summit talks—from the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict, the Baltic, Moldavia [Moldova], and Tajikistan, to North Korea, Rwanda, Haiti, Iran, the coordination of both countries' activity on the UN Security Council, and economic, environmental, and many disarmament problems.

Summit Yields 'Modest' Result

MM0310101394 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 94 p 3

[Article by Vladimir Nadein: "Nuclear Warheads Protected Two Presidents From Criticism. Thirty Aircraft Bring Flower of Russian Bureaucracy and Empty Caviar Jars Back Home"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Washington—The 30 aircraft which carried the flower of Russia's lounge-suited bureaucracy, jars of caviar, and the invariable Brezhnev-style Zil partymobile from Moscow to Washington took back four signed documents—patently meager output for this kind of summit.

But the nuclear missiles are a kind of magic wand. However, their magic is fading before our eyes. Mankind, which had gotten accustomed to the likelihood of being annihilated 100 times over, is somehow slow to go into raptures at the fact that in the year 2003 it will be able to be annihilated only three and a half times over, not a whole four times, as was the case with the previous accords.

In agreeing to speed up the pace of dismantling nuclear missiles and save three years on disarmament the presidents did not disappoint their defense ministers, William Perry and Pavel Grachev, one bit. At any rate, the reason for General Grachev's nonappearance at two state lunches in the White House and at the Russian Embassy was not his resentment at the speeding up of disarmament, as people are saying, but two attacks of hypotension [gipotonicheskiy krizis]. However, he was on form during the talks—in both the literal and figurative senses of the word.

Both presidents' assurances that the talks were successful, their friendly relations, almost like a student party, and their mutual respect compelled all observers once again to look carefully at the final results.

But when the laughter with which various U.S. audiences rewarded the Russian president's irrepressible wit had died down, dry calculation lessened the merrymaking.

The termination of arms shipments to Iran "immediately after the fulfillment of the USSR's pledges"

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announced by President Yeltsin elicited obvious skepticism from the U.S. side. Bill Clinton himself tactfully explained that the Russian announcement was only an agreement "in principle." But another very responsible and high-ranking official was harsher in his remarks: We do not know the essence of the contract, so we cannot fully judge the real meaning of the words "after its fulfillment."

This official complained that all Bill Clinton's attempts to put pressure on his Russian guest over Iran ended in failure. This seems illogical since all the U.S. aid announced a day ago in Washington amounts to $1 billion, while revenue from arms sales to Iran also stands at $1 billion.

But "also" is not "the same." The U.S. billion will remain in the pockets of the Americans providing Russia with technical aid. While the Iranian billion is cash that will be supplied to Moscow. It represents our own real dollars with which the Russian Government will do what we know it can do with our real dollars.

Nor can the trade agreement signed recently in Washington be called a breakthrough. The U.S. Government's potential for action within the framework of intergovernmental structures is almost entirely exhausted. The sphere of private business extends further, rich and virtually untapped, but far removed from the subtleties of politics.

However, reports of major disagreements among the Russian president's immediate entourage once again clouded the atmosphere regarding his political future—for the first time since October 1993. Bill Clinton's administration, which is looking forward to the upcoming Congressional midterm elections in the United States with a chill in its heart, is alarmed at the unpredictability of the medium term.

Both presidents soon asked their immediate advisers to leave, relying on their own ability to resolve problems one-on-one. In both Tokyo and Naples they managed to unravel knots by acting directly, without intermediaries. This time the problems were not a case of unraveling but of tying knots, coupling together often divergent national interests. Here the energy of one-on-one meetings proved an unequal replacement for expert study.

Many observers see the poor advance preparations for this meeting as one of the reasons for the modest result, which is only indirectly dependent on the number of aircraft laden with caviar and bureaucrats and is directly linked with everyday pragmatism—a word which Yeltsin, in the wake of Premier Chernomyrdin, used frequently throughout his three days in Washington.

Positive Outcome of Washington Summit Eyed

MM3009141794 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Sep 94 p 3

[Commentary by Vissarion Sisnev: "Russian Flag Over Mount Alto. Boris Yeltsin's Visit to the United States Ends"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Washington—This ceremony marked the end of the program of our president's stay in Washington, but I want to begin with this ceremony, because it, perhaps better than anything else, symbolizes the new essence of Russian-U.S. relations: To use Boris Nikolayevich's phrase, we have moved from the black and white world of confrontation to the multicolored world of cooperation and collaboration.

I am referring to the official opening of the new Russian Federation Embassy building on Mount Alto, the highest part of the U.S. capital. Having initially granted permission to build the embassy complex there, the U.S. authorities for many years afterward would not allow us to move into it, partly because, it was claimed, from this vantage Soviet spies would "sweep" all state institutions with their electronic equipment. For nine years the sides could not agree what to do with the new embassy buildings in Moscow and Washington, a reflection of the general state of relations between the two countries.

Cutting the ribbon in front of the entrance to the white marble palace on Mount Alto and watching along with President Clinton as the Russian tricolor was hoisted above it, Yeltsin seemed to draw a line under the bad memory of the previous era and to open a new one, in which the United States and the Russian Federation will be good partners and allies.

Undoubtedly, the Cold War does not loosen its grip easily; like the slave [mentality] Chekhov spoke about, it will have to be squeezed from the human organism drop by drop. It is this noble deed that has occupied the leaders of the two largest nuclear states in the past two days. And the fact that the cold war poison still remains in the consciousness of certain considerably influential people is shown, for example, by the series of "confident predictions" that began in the U.S. media concerning the intentions of Yeltsin and Clinton to organize a "second Yalta," that is to say, divide the world into spheres of influence. The Russians supported Clinton over Haiti, they say, and Clinton will support them, let us suppose, in their Caucasian policy. The 16 organizations comprising the "Coalition of Central and East Europe" refused to accept an invitation to the White House to meet Yeltsin, citing an unwillingness to participate in Clinton's "Munich course." Moreover, a story appearing in THE WASHINGTON TIMES 27 September to the effect that State Department circles are critical of the document prepared there, believing that it leads to a "second Yalta," is a worrying development. The same was suggested by the well-known commentators Evans and Novak, whose every column is published in many newspapers. They added that the document was approved by the Secretary of State despite the opposition of the president's national security adviser. It cannot be ruled out that this is a canard set in motion by someone or other, but the fact that this means that someone needs to do so is bad enough in itself... In this context the artless prophecies that the summit would be a total failure look like "child's play."

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All this was reported to Yeltsin, of course, and therefore it was with especial satisfaction that in the final press conference in the White House's East Wing he expressed "commiserations" to all those who predicted that the talks would collapse. And he observed: "We reached agreement on virtually all questions." This need not be interpreted literally—that they agreed on everything once and for all. The polemic between the presidents, veiled by diplomatic niceties, continued even in the minutes that they were answering journalists' questions. But there are polemics and polemics. In this case it was a polemic without a desire to wound, to trip the other up over something or drive him into a corner. Simply, discrepancies were revealed in some details by people who sincerely and firmly intend to lay the foundations for long-term partnership.

There are convincing proofs of this—the two underlying documents signed by the presidents before the start of the press conference. One lays down the bases for strategic stability in the world; the other—the document described by Andrey Kozyrev on the previous day as the "economic charter"—is not for nothing called "Partnership for Economic Progress." It defines the aims and principles of the development of trade, economic cooperation, and investments between the United States and the Russian Federation. Nor was it any more of an accident that the two countries' ministers directly after this signed an agreement on mutual aid in customs matters: This is designed to facilitate the expansion of economic cooperation. In addition to this Yeltsin promised that fiscal policy would shortly be revised in the same sphere.

Newspaper correspondents inevitably touch on only the most important questions discussed and to some degree or other resolved by the presidents and their advisers. To cover everything, as can be seen from the list of topics discussed in the talks cited by Yeltsin in his introductory remarks at the press conference, is absolutely impossible. In 48 hours problems from education and the battle with crime to Karabakh and Haiti were broached. On some of them—for instance, on the joint battle with organized crime—statements were adopted. On individual questions what is called a "breakthrough" was achieved: Clinton repealed the notorious Jackson-Vanik amendment, names known to every schoolchild in our country, as Yeltsin remarked to audience laughter, and who by this amendment have deprived us of most-favored trading status for many years.

In this context the not so remarkable, but very important, negotiations between representatives of our economic departments and U.S. enterpreneurs took place. Important contracts worth a total of $200 million were signed, in particular, between American Telephone and Telegraph, a major company in the sphere of telecommunications, and three Moscow telephone companies. The state corporation set up to guarantee private foreign investments announced that it had made this commitment to a further seven U.S.-Russian joint enterprises—for $525 million, thereby bringing the sum of investments insured in Russia this year to $2.3 billion. This is exactly what both presidents intend to assist in every way, for, as the TV commentator Bierbauer put it, any foreign state aid to Russians is nothing compared to what a strong current of private capital will bring them.

Right now, when this report is already on the page, Boris Nikolayevich has completed not only the Washington phase, but his entire visit, spending the last day in Seattle in the northwest of the United States. He was given an unusual send-off from the capital—at the memorial to George Washington, whose precept he recalled in one of his speeches. It says: Honesty is the best policy. And, thank God, relations between our countries increasingly correspond to this wise formula.

Reportage on Talks With Irish Prime Minister

Yeltsin, Soskovets Arrive

LD3009124194 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1213 GMT 30 Sep 94

[By ITAR-TASS special correspondent]

[FBIS Translated Text] Shannon Airport (Ireland), 30 Sep—Russian President Boris Yeltsin, who is returning home after his official visit to the United States, made a stopover today at Shannon International Airport (Ireland). Talks have started between Oleg Soskovets, first deputy head of the Russian government, who is accompanying him, and Irish Prime Minister Albert Reynolds.

Soskovets Says Yeltsin 'Very Tired'

LD3009133194 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1236 GMT 30 Sep 94

[By ITAR-TASS special correspondent Vladimir Voronkov]

[FBIS Translated Text] Shannon Airport (Ireland), 30 Sep—Russian President Boris Yeltsin, who has arrived in Ireland, did not take part in the Russian-Irish talks which took place here. Russian Vice Premier Oleg Soskovets declared that the change in the program for the Russian delegation's stopover at Shannon was connected with the fact that B. Yeltsin was very tired after the 17-hour flight across the ocean and needed to rest. Boris Yeltsin is perfectly well, O. Soskovets stressed, replying to journalists' questions after a brief conversation with Irish Prime Minister Albert Reynolds.

The presidential airliner made a landing at Shannon on its way to Russia from the United States, where B. Yeltsin had been on a state visit.

Yeltsin, Reynolds Reportedly Meet

LD3009124994 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 1152 GMT 30 Sep 94

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

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[FBIS Translated Text] A meeting was held today between Russian President Boris Yeltsin and Irish Prime Minister Albert Reynolds.

According to Patrick McCabe, the Irish ambassador to Russia, the Irish government has great hopes that the meeting in Shannon will give a boost to the development of bilateral economic cooperation. Up to now trade between the two countries has been confined to traditional items. Russia sold Ireland oil and timber and imported baby food, meat, and dairy products.

Further on Reported Meeting

MM3009203394 Moscow NOVAYA YEZHEDNEVNAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Oct 94 p 1

[RIA report: "Boris Yeltsin and Albert Reynolds Satisfy Mutual Curiosity"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Russian President Boris Yeltsin en route home from the United States stopped for an hour at Ireland's Shannon airport. During the stop his meeting with the prime minister of Ireland Albert Reynolds took place [Vo vremya ostanovki sostoyalas yego vstrecha s premyer-ministrom Irlandii Albertom Reynoldsom] . Yeltsin acquainted Reynolds with the result of his visits to Great Britain and the United States. In his turn the Irish prime minister briefed the Russian president on the activity of his government aimed at settling the problem of northern Ireland.

Yeltsin Heads for Moscow

LD3009135194 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1251 GMT 30 Sep 94

[By ITAR-TASS special correspondent Vladimir Voronkov]

[FBIS Translated Text] Shannon Airport, Ireland, 30 Sep—Russian President Boris Yeltsin, who made a brief stopover here on his way back from the United States, has left for home.

Statement on Yeltsin 'Indisposition'

LD3009140494 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1340 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 30 Sep (ITAR-TASS)—The press service of the president of the Russian Federation announced today that "on returning from the United States, where the Russian president was on an official visit, Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin felt a slight indisposition caused, according to the president's personal doctor, by intense pressure during the talks, meetings, and tours around the country."

"In this connection", the statement says, "on the instructions of the president of the Russian Federation, Vice Premier Oleg Soskovets held talks with the Irish Prime Minister at Shannon airport where the presidential plane landed. Oleg Davydov, minister of foreign economic relations, also took part in the talks. The talks were successful."

Reynolds Says Yeltsin Plans Longer Visit

LD3009140794 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1305 GMT 30 Sep 94

[By ITAR-TASS special correspondent Vladimir Voronkov]

[FBIS Translated Text] Shannon Airport (Ireland), 30 Sep (ITAR-TASS)—Russian President Boris Yeltsin intends to come to Ireland on a longer visit, Irish Prime Minister Albert Reynolds said in an exclusive interview with an ITAR-TASS correspondent.

At the moment Boris Yeltsin feels very tired after a long flight and feels slightly unwell, explained the head of the Irish cabinet who was supposed to have a meeting with the president of the Russian Federation during the latter's short stopover in Shannon on the way from the United States. However, Reynolds continued, I had a very useful and fruitful meeting with Russian First Deputy Prime Minister Oleg Soskovets, Russian ministers, and trade representatives. We discussed many issues of bilateral relations. Among other things, how to improve our economic cooperation and to increase Irish investments in the Russian economy were discussed. The interaction between the two countries in the field of air transportation, in particular, servicing aircraft from the Russian Federation at Shannon Airport where up to 10 Russian airliners land every day was touched on.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Comments

LD3009142794 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0911 GMT 30 Sep 94

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondent Sergey Oleynik]

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 30 Sep—"The key event of the year in Russian-Irish relations"—this is how today's meeting at Shannon between the Russian president and Ireland's Prime Minister Albert Reynolds was described by Vladimir Chizhov, deputy director of the the Russian Foreign Ministry's second European department. The meeting is the crowning point in the process that started with the meeting between the foreign ministers two years ago and that continued in August of last year with a detailed conversation between head of the Russian Government Viktor Chernomyrdin and A. Reynolds, V. Chizhov pointed out, replying to a question from an ITAR-TASS correspondent on the state of Russo-Irish relations.

Ireland is an active participant in world and European politics. For this reason our cooperation with it in the political sphere covers the widest possible range of issues, the high-ranking diplomat continued. The positions of the two countries are very close on problems of

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nuclear and conventional disarmament, the new European architecture, ways of further raising the authority and effectiveness of the UN's activities, and on many regional conflicts. It is not surprising that at the meeting in Shannon issues will be touched upon that are in keeping with the issues enumerated—relations between Russia and the European Community, prospects for UN peacekeeping operations, and progress in preparations for the forthcoming CSCE summit meeting in Budapest.

In the past few years special attention has been devoted to the accelerated development of bilateral economic relations. Despite its small size, in its volume of trade with Russia, Ireland has exceeded all countries of the African continent taken together, V. Chizhov said. There has been an especially significant increase in trade turnover in the past year—approximately 6-7 times, this being mainly due to Russian exports, which is especially pleasant for us. True, there are also problems—the traditional "raw material" structure of trade with Ireland is not to our liking. The committee for the development of business cooperation is not active enough, and the most successfully developing business cooperation in the sphere of civil aviation also needs new initiatives. And, finally, Irish businessmen who are actively penetrating the Russian market are waiting impatiently for the agreement on avoiding double taxation to come into effect in April of this year.

All these issues and many others will certainly be discussed today by Boris Yeltsin and Albert Reynolds, V. Chizhov concluded. And we are justified in hoping that the meeting in Shannon will make it possible to establish new guidelines and will determine the main parameters of future, even more weighty cooperation.

Zhirinovskiy, LDPR Delegation Arrive in Pyongyang

LD0310083594 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0757 GMT 3 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Aleksandr Valiyev]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang October 3 TASS—A 40-strong delegation from the Liberal-Democratic Party of Russia led by its chairman Vladimir Zhirinovskiy has arrived in the capital of North Korea.

Back in Moscow, the party leader announced that his visit to North Korea was designed as a familiarisation trip and he was prepared to meet anyone in accordance with the Korean side's wishes. At the same time he said that he was not aiming to meet the North Korean republic's present leader Kim Jong-il.

The YAK-42 airliner, sporting a hawk on its body, landed at the local airport Sunan where the LDPR delegation was met by Secretary for Ideological Matters of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party Hwang Jang-ob, Deputy Chairman of the National Assembly Paek In-jung, and other officials.

Directly upon arrival, the LDPR delegation was taken to a residence for honoured guests.

Shokhin Wants IMF To Make Funds 'More Accessible'

LD0110203294 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 2020 GMT 1 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Vladimir Shekhovtsov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Madrid 1 Oct (TASS)— Russian Vice- Prime Minister Aleksandr Shokhin has called for changes in the IMF charter to make financial aid more accessible to Russia.

In an interview with ITAR-TASS on Saturday Shokhin, who is in Madrid as head of the Russian delegation to the upcoming session of the IMF and the World Bank to be held on October 4-6, said the meeting will clear the situation on some crucial issues and initiatives proposed by Russia.

He particularly said that Russia has suggested—and its proposal has been supported by the IMF—providing new special drawing rights to the countries which have not been covered by this scheme before.

This will require certain changes in the IMF charter, which will then have to be ratified by all member countries. In this case Russia would receive up to two billion U.S. dollars, he said.

Another task is to ensure greater access for Russia to IMF funds. At present, each country is eligible for much smaller stand-by credits than its IMF quota. Russia's quota is six billion dollars, which means it qualifies for four billion dollars in credits.

Russia insists on changing this rule so that each country could take as much as is allowed by the assigned quota. For Russia it would mean additional two billion dollars.

On the World Bank, Shokhin said that the main task is to try to direct its resources and loans to more difficult and complex projects connected with structural reform.

German Minister Apologizes Over Serb Arms Allegations

LD3009113694 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 0900 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Bernd Schmidbauer, FRG minister of state, in a telephone conversation on Thursday with Sergey Stepashin, director of Russia's Federal Counterintelligence Service [FCS], apologized for the reports which have appeared in some German mass media about Russia's involvement in supplying arms to Serbia.

Aleksandr Mikhaylov, head of the public relations center of the FCS, who took part in the Russian delegation's talks in Germany, stated in an INTERFAX interview

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that there was no discussion of any questions connected with the sales of armaments to third countries.

Kokoshin, Italy's Angioni Discuss Military Cooperation

MK0110103094 Moscow KOMMERSANT-DAILY in Russian 1 Oct 94 p 4

[Report by Ilya Bulavinov: "Military Cooperation of Russia and Italy. No Hindrances to Rome and Moscow Interaction"]

[FBIS Translated Text] To all appearances, the policy of the gradual "drawing" of NATO into serious military cooperation with Russia followed by the Foreign Ministry is beginning to bear fruit. As early as October, Italy may follow France's suit as the second NATO country to sign an agreement with Russia on developing military-technical cooperation.

Following the signing of the Russian-French documents, First Deputy Defense Minister Andrey Kokoshin told your KOMMERSANT-DAILY correspondent that, far from fearing anger of France's NATO allies, Moscow expects that now also the other countries had begun to think things over. The result was not long in coming: Last week saw the arrival in Moscow of Corps General Franco Angioni, general secretary of Italy's Defense Ministry and national armaments director.

Even those taking part in the talks on the Russian side pointed to the seriousness of intentions. Franco Angioni met with Andrey Kokoshin, "Rosvooruzheniye" general director Viktor Samoylov, and Defense Ministry armaments chief Anatoliy Sitnov. No specific projects have so far been discussed, with the sides only sounding out each other's interests. But already at this stage, the military men identified the directions in which work will proceed. First of all is the production of helicopters, scientific research and development in the field of metals, military-space cooperation, and troop command and control systems.

According to Anatoliy Sitnov, Russia has also become interested in the Italian experience in the production and use of dual-purpose technology and military conversion. The Russian general thinks no technical obstacles (having in mind differences between the Russian and NATO standards) to serious cooperation exist. As for legal problems, each side is supposed to solve them independently. However, the Russian and Italian military men thought, Italy's NATO membership will not hamper bilateral cooperation. Franco Angioni stated that NATO countries should of course honor the general accords, but they are free to chose directions of their own development.

The military men are hoping to sign a bilateral memorandum on specific fields of military-technical cooperation as early as this October during a visit to Russia by Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi.

Foreign Minister Kozyrev Holds Meetings at UN

Meeting With Japanese Counterpart 'Positive'

LD3009114294 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0936 GMT 30 Sep 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Andrey Vartamov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo September 30 TASS—A meeting in New York between the Russian and Japanese foreign ministers was a positive, well- balanced step aimed at the further deepening of relations between Japan and Russia, press secretary of the Japanese foreign minister Terusuke Terada, told ITAR-TASS on Friday.

At a briefing in the Foreign Ministry he said that the meeting between Andrey Kozyrev and Yohei Kono had given tangible results. The sides agreed on an official visit by Russian First Deputy Prime Minister Oleg Soskovets to Japan in November, expressed joint intention to exert efforts to promote a visit by the Russian foreign minister to Japan in December or January, and also fixed the date for a meeting of the working group on a bilateral peace treaty. The meeting will begin in Tokyo on December 1.

Comments on Lifting Bosnia Arms Embargo

LD0110220794 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 2204 GMT 1 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Igor Borisenko]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] New York 2 Oct (TASS) - "Lifting arms embargo on Bosnia would be a suicidal move because it would remove all factors that contain the war," Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev said.

In an interview with the Cable News Network on Saturday, Kozyrev said that the question of lifting arms embargo on Bosnian moslems does not divide Russia and the United States because it is not a "question of Russian-American relations and no one would consider, in practical terms, lifting arms embargo as a way of restoring peace in Bosnia."

"Such extreme measure would only lead to a large-scale war in that area. It would cause catastrophic consequences. Such extreme step would mean a declaration of war, even more fierce than before," he said.

Kozyrev said the contact group is trying to gradually stamp out the conflict, bring the warring sides together and find a peaceful solution to the conflict.

Meets With EU Foreign Ministers

LD3009141394 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 0730 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Translated Text] In New York yesterday, during the 49th session of the UN General Assembly, Russian

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Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev had a conversation with the foreign ministers of the European Union.

Particular attention was devoted to joint actions by Russia and the European Union to strengthen security and stability in Europe. The ministers discussed the situation in Bosnia and the problems of peacekeeping in the CIS's troublespots. Note was taken of the need to pool efforts in the European dimension in light of the upcoming meeting of CSCE heads of state and government, to be held 5-6 December 1994 in Budapest.

It was agreed to begin implementation of the agreement on partnership and cooperation between the Russian Federation and the European Community signed in June 1994 on the island of Corfu by the Russian president and the leaders of the EC.

Meets With Israel's Peres

LD3009184094 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1751 GMT 30 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Boris Sitnikov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] United Nations September 30 TASS—Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev met his Israeli counterpart Shim'on Peres in New York city today to exchange opinion on the Mideastern peace process and regional situation.

The Israeli side said it is interested in further constructive interaction with the Russian co-sponsor of the peace process.

The sides stressed their striving for consolidation and development of bilateral relations and implementation of intergovernmental agreements signed during the Moscow visit of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Meets CIS Counterparts

LD0110063894 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0618 GMT 1 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] New York October 1 TASS—A meeting between Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev and his CIS counterparts, who took part in the 49th session of the U.N. General Assembly, was held in New York on September 30.

Participants in the meeting discussed practical issues of CIS countries' interaction on the main international problems discussed at the U.N. General Assembly.

Pointing to the importance of granting the Commonwealth of Independent States the status of an observer at the United Nations, the ministers stressed the neccessity of further strengthening CIS countries' cooperation on the international arena.

The sides discussed issues connected with the 50th anniversary of the victory and the proclamation of the year of 1995 - the year of memory of victims of the Second World War. The ministers paid much attention to a coordinated approach of CIS states to the issues regarding the struggle with international terrorism and the access of states with transitional economy to the world market.

Participants in the meeting exchanged also opinions on the forthcoming meeting of CIS heads of state late in October this year.

Meets With France's Juppe

LD0110064994 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0638 GMT 1 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Boris Sitnikov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] United Nations October 1 TASS—Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev, who is staying in New York in connection with a regular session of the U.N. General Assembly, met with French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe on September 30.

The ministers exchanged opinions on ways of further intensifying Russo-French interaction, above all, in the European direction. Special attention was paid to issues of strengthening the all- European process and contributing to a settlement of the Yugoslavian crisis.

A number of issues of bilateral relations were also discussed.

Meets With Persian Gulf Officials

LD0110083094 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0709 gmt 1 Oct 94 GMT

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Bris Sitnikov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] United Nations October 1 TASS—Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev, who is staying in New York in connection with the 49th session of the U.N. General Assembly, held a meeting on Friday with the heads of delegations of the states - members of the Council of Cooperation of Arab States of the Persian Gulf - Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Oman and Saudi Arabia.

An exchange of opinions, which they held during the meeting, has confirmed the sides' closeness of stands both on issues of strengthening of security in the Persian Gulf and the Middle East peace process.

Representatives of the Persian Gulf countries expressed their gratitude to Russia for its firm adherence to a postcrisis settlement in the Gulf region on the basis of the U.N. Security Council's resolutions.

The sides confirmed their mutual interest in further deepenning mutally beneficial cooperation between Russia and the states of the Council of Cooperation of Arab States of the Persian Gulf both on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

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Meets With 'Rio Group' Ministers

LD0110085994 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0816 GMT 1 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Boris Sitnikov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] United Nations October 1 TASS—Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev on September 30 met in New York with foreign ministrs of three coordinating member countries of the "Rio Group" chaired by Brazil's foreign minister. It was stressed at the meeting that there was urgent need for the resumption of direct dialogue between Russia and the "Rio Group", the major consultative and coordinating body for Latin America's foreign affairs.

The sides exchanged opinion concerning the world's key problems, and the situation in Russia, other CIS states and Latin America.

Special attention was given to the world's stability in the light of the recent spread of local conflicts and tensions, to disarmament, non-proliferation of nuclear and other mass annihilation weapons, the consolidation of democratisation processes and human rights.

The foreign ministers addressed the relations between Russia and Latin America.

It was stated that Russia and Latin American states agreed over most of discussed subjects, which provides a good ground for productive long-term cooperation in the foreign political arena, including in the United Nations and other international forums.

The foreign ministers expressed interst in further regular contacts.

Foreign Minister Churkin To Be NATO Representative

LD3009193294 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1717 GMT 30 Sep 94

[From the "Diplomatic Panorama" feature; by correspondents Aleksandr Korzun, Igor Porshnev, and Yevgeniy Terekhov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Russian Foreign Ministry reported to INTERFAX that special envoy of the Russian president Vitaliy Churkin, Russia's deputy foreign minister, is to go to Brussels as ambassador of the Russian Federation.

"We have already received an agreement on Churkin," a top-ranking official of the Russian Foreign Ministry said in his conversation with our INTERFAX correspondent. He also reported that as an Ambassador to Brussles Churkin will "automatically" represent Russia's interest in NATO's headquarters.

INTERFAX interlocutor found it difficult to answer who would be in charge for Yugoslavia in the Russian Foreign Ministry after Churkin's departure scheduled for early November and who would become special envoy of the Russian president. "As far as I know, this issue has not be solved yet," he noted.

Moscow To Continue 'Interaction' With CIA

OW0210112394 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel and Orbita Networks in Russian 1935 GMT 27 Sep 94

["Dossier" feature presented by Yelena Golubeva; from the "Utro" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Foreign Intelligence Service [FIS], has said that the monster embodied by the USSR will never revive but Russia can become a great power. It appears that although the FIS is retaining the Russian school of intelligence, it knows how to work Western-style as well. It has released three open reports in two years. The latest one proposes several scenarios for the development of the CIS countries.

Scenario A: Economic and defense unification which will proceed in parallel and will lead to political integration while retaining state sovereignty, possibly in the form of a confederation. An obstacle to these democratic processes could be Scenario B: Isolated development of the CIS countries and their leaning toward nationalism with outside assistance. Russia's imperialist role, which the West fears so much, is dismissed by the intelligence service, although it considers that Russian participation in peacekeeping operations is a special element which could grow. In order not to become a subordinate partner Russia must be represented substantially in any situation.

Without drawing analogies, simply as an example, let us recall the United States. As a rule, the United States predominates in international forces and coalitions.

[Begin recording] [Golubeva] The West continues to be interested in periodically resurrecting the slogan: The Russians are Coming. Why? What do you think?

[Trubnikov] I have a fairly personal point of view on this question. You know that in our country, where the situation is extremely unstable and where very serious and complicated processes are taking place both in the economic and political spheres, we are changing. However I think that in the stable countries of the far abroad the inertia of Cold War thinking is changing very slowly. I think this is where the problem lies. I think that the FIS report, in the format in which it was presented today to journalists and the public, could influence this thinking in a positive way.

[Golubeva] Previously the republics of the Soviet Union were united by an artificial communist idea. In your opinion, is a common national ideal, idea, or principle possible today?

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[Trubnikov] I feel that it is fairly difficult to talk about some common idea. It is difficult to talk about a common idea even for Russia alone. We can be united primarily by those things which the report mentions, and first of all by a desire to follow the path of democratic transformations and the path of a market economy—a real market economy, not a bazaar economy—together. Naturally our defense interests coincide in many areas, such as questions of non-transparent foreign borders and transparent internal borders. These are the things which are prompting us toward united actions. But presently this is far from an idea. These are pragmatic considerations that are based on the national interests of each one of the CIS countries. [end recording]

Now let us recall old lady Europe. The path to its unification has been and continues to be quite difficult, yet it continues to move toward it. It would be a sin not to take this opportunity to have a thorough talk with Vyacheslav Trubnikov, first deputy director of Russia's FIS, and so I have two more questions for the Colonel General.

[Begin recording] [Golubeva] Market relations are developing more and more in Russia. Does the intelligence service take this into consideration in its activities? I mean are you already distributing the information which you gather to commercial companies in some way?

[Trubnikov] We remain a state structure, a budget organization and so we live on the taxpayer's money and work in the interests of the state. As far as private structures are concerned, we do not maintain any ties with them and our information, if it is made available to them, is done so by other state departments which can and have the right to adopt such decisions. We do not.

[Golubeva] By them and through them?

[Trubnikov] Through them naturally.

[Golubeva] If you are not caught you are not a spy. But what if you are caught? I have Ames and his wife in mind. Did this affect FIS relations with the U.S. intelligence in any way?

[Trubnikov] Well, you know the history of the Ames case and everything connected to it, including the departure of our resident- representative from the United States and the departure of the CIA resident-representative from Russia. So obviously this affair had a complicated and tangled imprint on our relations. But we are on our way to overcoming this syndrome and I can tell you that a representative-resident of the CIA will begin working in Moscow in the nearest future and our resident-representative will begin working in Washington. So things have gone full circle and I think that regardless of the outcome of the Ames affair we will continue our interaction [vzaimodeystviye] with the CIA. [end recording]

Duma Official on Foreign Intelligence Activities

LD0110153794 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1339 GMT 1 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The chairman of the State Duma's Security Committee Viktor Iliyukhin says foreign intelligence services step up action in Russia as the Russian special services show signs of decay.

Addressing the opposition-sponsored conference on the destruction of legality in Russia, Iliyukhin said the West "assigned priority to efforts to foment separatist tendencies and dismember the Russian Federation with a view to draw on the Russian mineral reserves now that the world was facing the threat of a power crisis."

According to Iliyukhin, even the special services of "one-time neutral" Sweden and Finland stepped up action in the border areas of the Russian Federation and "calls for the reunification of Karelia were heard with ever-growing frequency in Helsinki."

Iliyukhin said that the German special services opened stations in the Baltic republics and the United States was "busy working" in the Magadan region and Yakutia. "Everything is being done for the destruction of the Russian economy while we rush to the West for more investment in it," Iliyukhin said.

According to Iliyukhin, an estimated 135 home-born criminal groupings have imposed dues on more than 35,000 businesses in Russia. The underworld commands more than 100,000 forces which "are capable of resolving both criminal and political problems." If they fail to do this now, the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Federal Counterintelligence Service will be impotent to take the criminal groupings to heel next year," Iliyukhin said.

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Political Issues

Yeltsin Returns to Moscow After U.S. Visit

LD3009170994 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1703 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow September 30 ITAR-TASS—R..ssian President Boris Yeltsin on Friday evening returned to Moscow after a two-day working visit to Britain for talks with Prime Minister John Major and a five-day official visit to the United States.

In New York, Yeltsin addressed the General Assembly of the United Nations with a package of proposals for strengthening peace and security in the world.

In Washington, he held talks with U.S. President Bill Clinton, met Congress leaders and members of the American business community.

Yeltsin missed only one point on his busy agenda - he felt too tired from a week of intense work abroad and the 17-hour flight over the ocean and had to call off talks with Irish Prime Minister Albert Reynolds during a stop-over in Ireland's Shannon Airport. Yeltsin promised to pay a longer visit to Ireland soon. The presidential press service announced today that upon his return home he would meet the press on Tuesday, October 4 after taking time out to rest.

Comments on Not Meeting Irish Premier

LD3009213094 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 2000 GMT 30 Sep 94

[From the "Vesti" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Correspondent A. Kondulukov] This evening Boris Yeltsin landed at Vnukovo-2, Moscow's governmental airport, where he answered questions from foreign journalists who were already there waiting for the Russian president and concerned about the state of his health. Boris Yeltsin swept aside all grounds for such concern and gave his explanation of the misunderstanding that occurred today at Shannon airport.

[Begin Yeltsin recording] The truth is I simply overslept. I had been flying for 18 hours and prior to that, you know, I had missed so much sleep. The Security Service did not let through those people who should, as it were, have woken me up. I will of course be sorting this out and giving them a right telling off. Well, now as to what happened. The first deputy prime minister had a meeting and a talk, and I am inviting Prime Minister Albert Reynolds to Moscow to hold talks. Well, that is what unfortunately happened. [end recording]

Soskovets on Reynolds Meeting

LD0110195894 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Oct 94

[Interview with First Deputy Prime Minister Oleg Soskovets in Moscow on 1 October—recorded; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] Attempts by individual political leaders and individual mass media outlets to discredit the leader of Russia have unfortunately become a constant event, and are supported by certain types of politicians in Russia. But the faculties of an ordinary human being are not being taken into account. They try to rework the facts and add their own inventions and represent the situation accordingly. Just imagine. The schedule for a visit containing fundamental negotiations in the United States passed through the very highest levels. I do not have to tell you this, enough was said by those commenting on the visit. And it is also borne out by the results of the talks and of the visit.

I do not in any way condone the schedule, which was drawn up by individual officials. It was the work of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. After such a complex visit and after 17 hours in the air, to make the president once again solely responsible for relations and talks in Ireland was totally wrong.

It was simple tiredness. After all, the entire crew and everyone in the delegation knew what the visit to the United States had entailed.

I acted on the president's instructions. I hope that I carried them out properly.

'10,000' Participate in Moscow Demonstrations

LD0210165594 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1626 GMT 2 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Tamara ivanova, Igor Belskiy]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow 2 Oct (TASS)—Participants in a rally held in commemoration of the victims of the October 1993 tragedy held on the Smolenskaya square in Moscow today demanded that a commission for an investigation into the circumstances of the September-October 1993 developments resume its work.

A 10,000-strong demonstration moved along as far as the Druzhinnikovskaya Street near the building of the Russian Government. Priests carrying icons and other religious symbols joined the procession as it was nearing the White House. The crowd led by the priests and relatives of the dead and accompanied by the sound of religious songs and ringing church bells approached the White House.

Parties and movement who organised the act of commemoration split into independent columns. Demonstrators belonging to the Labour Moscow Movement loudly chanted their slogans and appeals, while former Russian lawmakers, former Russian Vice-President Rutskoy and representatives of the Russian People's Union walked in silence.

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A religious ceremony in commemoration of those who died during tragic events in Moscow last October was conducted by priest Alexey from the New Savior monastery. The ceremony took place near a cross erected in Druzinnikovskaya street near the White House.

Interior Ministry Issues Report

LD0210155894 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1530 GMT 2 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] We begin this news bulletin with a live report from the headquarters of the Russian Federation Ministry of the Interior. Our correspondent Anatoliy Fedorov is there, and over to him.

[Fedorov] Good morning. As we know, events have been held in Moscow today to mark the anniversary of what happened in September and October last year. [passage omitted]

According to figures from the Ministry of the Interior, 5,000 people were involved in demonstrations outside the Mayoralty, on the Arbat, at Ostankino, at Kaluga and Smolensk Squares, and also at the intersection of Druzhinnikovskaya Street and Kapranovskiy Lane alongside the White House by the remembrance cross.

The demonstrators' conduct throughout complied with the Moscow Government instructions for this event.

No violations of public order took place. The crime situation in Moscow remained at its usual level for the weekend.

This is your correspondent Anatoliy Fedorov with a brief report from the Russian Interior Ministry headquarters.

'Remembrance' Events Authorized

MM0310090994 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Oct 94 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Routes of Remembrance"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow City Hall has received information from representatives of a number of public movements and parties concerning their intention to hold mass events 2-4 October—processions, rallies, and marches in a number of places in the city in connection with the anniversary of the October 1993 events.

Having examined all the information and conducted a number of conciliation conferences with the initiators of the mass events, the Moscow Government has adopted a decree in accordance with which a 2 October "Remembrance Day" mass event has been authorized on the basis of the following plan: From 1100 through 1200—the participants assemble on Kaluzhskaya Square; 1200 through 1300—there will be a procession from Kaluzhskaya Square, via the Garden Ring, to Smolensk Square, where civil funeral rites will be held between 1300 and 1400; from 1400 through 1500—a procession along Novinskiy Avenue, Novyy Arbat, and Konyushkovskaya and Druzhinnikovskaya Streets, with ritual measures being held at the Druzhinnikovskaya Street-Kapranov Alley intersection 1530-1700.

On 3 October the same parties and movements are allowed to hold a procession along the following route: At 1600, gathering in the public garden on Smolensk Square, proceeding along Smolensk Street, and Smolensk Embankment, crossing Novyy Arbat, Konyushkovskaya, and holding a rally at the city hall building or at the intersection of Druzhinnikovskaya Street and Kapranov Alley before 1900. Up to 25,000 participants are permitted.

On 4 October the organizational committee for conducting remembrance days and the united committee of the patriotic forces are allowed to picket the Russian Government House in a "human ring" on the side of "Gorbatyy Bridge," the Pavlik Morozov Park, and Glubokiy Alley in the period between 0630 and 0730.

On 4 October the Russian Communist Party Moscow Committee has been allowed to picket the building of the Russian Federation Ministry of Defense on the side of Arbat Square, involving up to 100 people, between 0900 and 1000.

On 4 October, the Russian National Union has also been authorized to lay wreathes and conduct other measures connected with the October 1993 events between 1630 and 1830 on the territory of the "Krasnaya Presnya" stadium on the Druzhinnikovskaya Street side.

All the organizers of the authorized mass events have been warned of the need for the strict observance of public order and of personal responsibility for its violation.

Remembrance Service Held

LD0210145694 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1432 GMT 2 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Tamara Ivanova, Igor Veksler]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 2 TASS—Leaders of the Russian opposition, attending a service in commemoration of the victims of the 1993 tragedy held on the Smolenskaya Square in Moscow today, called on the people "to come to their senses and unite in the struggle against abuse of human rights and anti-popular regime."

A march of around 3,000 mourners which began from the Oktyabrskaya Square in downtown Moscow on Sunday afternoon was led by people carrying the St. George's flag, the black-and-yellow banner and the red Soviet flag. Columns of demonstrators were led by Albert Makashov (one of the organisers of the 1993 October revolt), Anatoliy Kryuchkov (former Soviet KGB chairman), Ivan Shashsviashviliy, Anatoliy Aksyutchiz and other supporters of the opposition.

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Enlarged photographs of those killed during the 1993 tragedy in Moscow which were carried by their relatives gave an especially tragic touch to the manifestation.

Aleksandr Rutskoy, Gennadiy Zyuganov, Ilya Konstantinov, Sergey Baburin gathered near a Zil truck which was turned into an improvised rostrum for speakers. The absence of Ruslan Khasbulatov was compensated by his portraits brought to the rally. Taking into account journalists who came to watch the rally, the number of demonstrators in the Smolenskaya Square reached nearly 5,000.

To commemorate those dead, Aleksandr Rutskoy called upon Russians "to close their ranks, creating a single popular movement against abuse of rights and antipopular regime." Rutskoy chanted slogans, alleging that "a crippled, inhuman and destructive system" existed under the neon sign of democracy.

Recollecting October 1993 developments, Makashov declared that "they could not have won by merely chanting slogans, demanding air time on Ostankino Television and an access to the mass media." Former Soviet lawmaker Sergey Baburin said that "appeals for justice should be accompanied by prompt and resolute activities." Incidentally, some speakers did not rule out that the time would come yet when they will "seize Ostankino."

Relatives of the victims took the floor, demanding a public investigation into the causes of the death of their relatives. It was announced that a union of parents of those who died or was missing since the October 1993 events was created. A minute of silence was observed in memory of the victims of the October 1993 tragedy. Upon completion of the commemoration ceremony in the Smolenskaya Square participants moved to the building of the Russian Government.

Rybkin, Yushenkov Cited on Oct Anniversary

MM2909163394 Moscow NOVAYA YEZHEDNEVNAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Sep 94 p 5

[Interviews with I.P. Rybkin, chairman of Russian Federation State Duma, and S.N. Yushenkov, chairman of State Duma Committee for Defense Questions, by Feliks Babitskiy; on 21-22 September, place not given: "Two Questions to 'Vanquished' Rybkin and 'Victor' Yushenkov"]

[FBIS Translated Text] We are having an Indian summer. But a year ago there was torrential rain. One year has passed since the bloody events in Moscow. Today the victors are once again sitting side by side with the vanquished, so it is hard to distinguish one from the other. On 21-22 September I managed to talk with Ivan Petrovich Rybkin and Sergey Nikolayevich Yushenkov. There is no denying that they are different people. Yushenkov is a military man, while Rybkin comes from a peasant family and is an intellectual high-flyer; Yushenkov heads the "Radical Democrats" deputies' faction, and Rybkin the "Communists of Russia" faction; Yushenkov defended the White House one time and the other time was among those besieging it, while Rybkin was besieged both times; finally, Yushenkov, according to the logic of things, should be ranked with the "victors" but is merely chairman of the Duma Committee for Defense Questions, while the "vanquished" Rybkin heads the Duma.

So, I put two identical questions to both of them. I leave it to you, esteemed reader, to compare and comment on the replies to them.

[Babitskiy] Do you reckon that the Supreme Soviet could have acted somehow differently a year ago and with better results for itself?

[Yushenkov] It was Ruslan Khasbulatov who undoubtedly exerted great and not the best influence on parliament. Right from the start we "Radical Democrats" had opposed his election as speaker, for which we were accused almost of treachery by the "Democratic Russia" faction. We simply suspected even then—at the Fifth Congress—where his "sensitive leadership" might lead. Later the rest also realized this. I believe that his timely departure really could have been a peaceful solution to the conflict, but even at the Ninth Congress, when a majority already seemed to want this, the necessary number of votes was not secured. Later, realizing his growing unpopularity, Mr. Khasbulatov did everything possible to turn the Supreme Soviet's work into a "game without rules." So, whereas his resignation was being prepared, by the 10th Congress the deputies were clearly too late.

I believe that the deputies had a chance to leave while saving their political face and preventing bloodshed. It was sufficient simply to declare: We categorically disagree with the president but are laying down our powers for the sake of civil peace and are holding elections. They would only have benefited morally from this.

[Rybkin] In principle, I will say how I saw things at the time. Because everyone is clever in retrospect. At the time I proposed, let us assume, resigning together with the president and holding early elections in December. To propose. A compromise is a compromise because it is based not on one decision or on the implementaton of one will. I could now make some corrections to those words, but this is precisely what I said—resign together. Moreover, I said that I was convinced simply that Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin would win the presidential election 12 December. You will ask: But who would exercise his powers during this time? The Federation Council. We were close to the Federation Council's being legalized and functioning. Only later was I able to read about the position of Ilyumzhinov and Zorkin. I knew nothing of it at the time. I was subjected to obstruction because of what I was proposing. The Supreme Soviet Presidium launched straight into an attack on me.

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I said that it was necessary to seek a way out by perfectly peaceful means. I said this in the Supreme Soviet Presidium, I said this at a session of the Soviet of the Republic. I am not saying they did not support me. But euphoria sometimes plays a cruel trick on some people when they sense power.

[Babitskiy] Who is the power today, and who the opposition? How are relations shaping up between them and between the branches of power?

[Yushenkov] I would not say that the general line of "Russia's Choice" triumphed as a result of the October events. First, we certainly were not, in actual fact, seeking the forcible dissolution of parliament. For us this was not the end in itself. On the contrary, we saw a simpler means—to deprive the deputies' assembly of a quorum and thus prompt it to resign voluntarily. We quit it ourselves. If the "buying" of the responsible section of parliamentarians by means of administrative posts had been done earlier and more actively, the Supreme Soviet would soon have been left with no choice other than self-disbandment—there would have been no one to "press the buttons." If they had not dispersed, it would have been possible simply to ignore them—which is, in fact, what we were always urging the executive power to do.

Second, I will not hide the fact that the draft of the Constitution that is now in force did not satisfy us either. Above all, we cannot fail to be troubled by the unlimited power that it grants to the prime minister. In fact, neither the president nor parliament can interfere in his policies. We insisted that all cabinet members had to be approved by the Duma. But, after all, bad rules of play are better than a game without any rules. The most interesting thing is—note—that, whereas the former parliament possessed unlimited powers from the juridical viewpoint, while the executive power demonstratively ignored it, everybody—the premier, the members of his cabinet, and even the president himself—regularly reports back to the present Duma which is apparently without rights.

As for the opposition, here I agree that to some extent we are all in opposition now. You will ask: Who, then, is the ruling party? I believe that it is still the communists. Look at lists of the government. For all the people there are recent colleagues of Mr. Zyuganov—the former party nomenklatura. The premier is no exception. It is true, thank God, that Viktor Stepanovich is a pragmatist. But pragmatism alone, alas, is not enough to implement reforms.

[Rybkin] The government is sometimes criticized. But the government carries an inhumanly heavy weight of problems. If somebody sobs, as in the old anecdote—"The government does not respect us!"—I say: "You had better tell me which of the ministers and which of the vice premiers has not been here and reported back to you." I would not agree that this is a "government of specialists." The point is that the interests of the "Russia's Choice" party are represented in relief here, the interests of the Party of Russian Unity and Accord are represented in relief, and the interests of the Agrarian Party in relief—Anatoliy Chubays, Aleksandr Shokhin, Sergey Shakhray, Aleksandr Zaveryukha. Not enough communists? And yet, with rare exceptions, they are all former communists (sometimes people say: "You came from the communists!" and I reply: "And you?"). Therefore the government is already essentially a coalition. Chernomyrdin can count on the support of SOBER-MINDED factions. The point is that in parliament, as in society, there are very many different people. Even in a small village there were very intelligent and practical people, to whom people came from other villages to ask advice, and it had, as the saying goes, its own scoundrel, its own hooligan, its own thief, and, forgive me, its own libertine woman. Everything that exists in society exists in all offices, and this is no secret—let us not dissemble. But I believed and believe now that common sense has always triumphed in our society in the end. It will also triumph in the State Duma, and in any faction too.

Rutskoy Calls for Repentance, Berates Opposition

LD0210205994 Moscow NTV in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Oct 94

[Interview with former Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoy by correspondent Mikhail Svetlichnyy; place and date not given; from the "Itogi" program—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Svetlichnyy] Aleksandr Vladimirovich, since we are talking on the eve of the first anniversary of the tragedy, the October events, can we imagine, just hypothetically, what would have happened if you came out on top then? You know, opinions about what would have happened vary, but there is not much optimism. People say there would still have been bloodshed, and even more bloodshed than there was.

[Rutskoy] Whether you choose to agree with me or not, whether you think I am right or wrong, I am deeply convinced that one has to sort it out, because either side is, in its own way, to blame for what happened. After all, it was not just any event, it was a tragedy. I can honestly say that when I was in the House of Soviets, I was not protecting my portfolio, my post. I was not striving for power. Proof of that is my written statement, in which I put it clearly, signed it, and handed it out not just to the parliament, but also to the press. In it I pledged not to put myself forward as a candidate either in the new parliamentary or new presidential elections. I signed it.

As for today—what do you actually expect? The other side slings mud at this side. I try not to do the same, I keep silent. At the same time, the side that was with me is also slinging mud at me. This maelstrom called morality is what defines society. To cross all the T's, we need an objective and independent inquiry. It is necessary—not in order to punish somebody, heaven forbid.

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There should come a time when one has to say: That is it, no more vengeance, no more punishment, no more settling of scores, no more mud-slinging—that is it, we are beginning a new life.

[Svetlichnyy] Does the Treaty on Public Accord not serve this purpose?

[Rutskoy] No it does not, for heaven's sake! It is all a show. Therefore, you know, we really have to repent of everything that went on, of everything that happened to us. Only through repentance can we attain the truth.

[Svetlichnyy] After the opposition meeting in Kaliningrad, there were many rumors and conjectures. Your name has been mentioned, and also that of Yuriy Skokov. You may have heard the version that has been put into circulation, to the effect that in Kaliningrad Skokov was named [Rutskoy chuckles] as the opposition's No. 1 candidate in the upcoming election. It would be interesting to know if it is true.

[Rutskoy] Let us start by saying that for some reason I did not even see Skokov there, and his name was not mentioned there at all. Believe me, after all I was there.

[Svetlichnyy] But there are people who do have some specific political interests, are there not?

[Rutskoy] You see, what is an opposition? An opposition is a political organization that has mass support and some influence on the political situation in the country. Now look, has what you call the present opposition got any influence on the political situation in the country? It has none, which means it does not exist. It does not exist.

[Svetlichnyy] So there is no opposition at all?

[Rutskoy], That is right, there is no opposition as such. What we have is a political farce. If we look at our so-called opposition, it consists of two parts, as it were. There is the opposition that sprung up spontaneously, and then there is the opposition created deliberately. So one part of the opposition has been created on purpose by the authorities in order to point fingers at them: If it is not us, then it is they who will gain power—just look at them displaying their Swastikas, just listen to him threatening to press the nuclear button, just listen to him going on about washing someone's boots in the Indian Ocean—so if it is not us, it will be them. This opposition was created deliberately.

There is also spontaneous opposition. Today, most of what is being presented as irreconcilable opposition, whatever they dub it, be it left-wing or right-wing, is the opposition that sprung up spontaneously. That is, people have rallied round one or another leader on the basis of shared views. I, for instance, have been setting up the Derzhava [Great Power] Social Patriotic Movement. There are all sorts of people there—communists, democrats, social democrats, monarchist—all excepts Fascists.

[Svetlichnyy] How many people have you got in your movement by now? Did you not say there have been over 500,000 applications.

[Rutskoy] No, as of today there have been 672,000 applications. Now look—I am not shouting or calling for early presidential elections or collecting some sort of signatures—it makes you laugh when you look at them, really. There will not be any early elections! Let us just hope to God an election is called when it is due. Let us just hope there is enough time to create a normal well-balanced and well-considered movement—so that in the backbone of the movement we have sensible people, so that these sensible people can choose those who will be able to run the country.

I will tell you frankly: There have even been rumors that Rutskoy has declined to put himself forward as a presidential candidate. Hang on a moment—but did someone call an election? Did they? Of course not. Can anyone tell me where and when I declined?

Chernomyrdin Meets Communist Party Leaders

LD3009213194 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 2108 GMT 30 Sep 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Lyudmila Aleksandrova]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow September 30 TASS—A meeting of Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, the Communist Party leaders and its parliamentary factions discussed today the Russian economic situation and ways to overcome the crisis, Communist Party leader Gennadiy Zyuganov told ITAR-TASS today.

In his words, the meeting that lasted for two hours and a half was held within the framework of regular contacts of the government head and heads of deputy factions. Such meetings have been held with faction leaders of the Agrarian and Liberal-Democratic parties.

Zyuganov told the prime minister about his impressions from a trip to Russian regions and called attention to the grave situation at defence plants, the light and textile industry. Communists called on Chernomyrdin to take immediate measures on social protection of the poor.

The meeting also focused on the upcoming anniversary of the 1993 Moscow developments. Zyuganov told the prime minister about the stand of the Communist Party, which recognizes everyone's right to mark the anniversary in the way one wishes, but voices the need to avoid provocations. The communists stressed that the government structures should ensure safety.

The meeting participants agreed on further contacts, said Zyuganov. In his opinion, the absence of regular working contacts between the power and the opposition results in mutual suspicion and aggravated situation in the state.

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Zyuganov Comments on Meeting

LD0210142994 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1338 GMT 2 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Leader of the Communist Party of Russia Gennadiy Zyuganov denied that Premier Viktor Chernomyrdin had proposed that Communists join the government.

Commenting on his meeting with Chernomyrdin in Moscow on Friday, Zyuganov told Interfax that the issue of Communists joining the government had not been discussed and that no such proposals had been made. Zyuganov said both parties were willing to hold the meeting which had lasted for two hours and a half.

At the same time, Zyuganov did not rule out that "representatives of the Communist Party could join the government."

Zyuganov said he and Chernomyrdin had discussed the extremely serious situation in the country trying to understand why the budget for this year was not implemented in order to work out a right concept for forming the budget for the next year. Zyuganov said Chernomyrdin now had to deal with the consequences of "Gaydar's shock therapy policy."

Zyuganov said he and Chernomyrdin had agreed to conduct regular consultations.

Zyuganov announced that the Communist parliamentary faction planned to discuss the situation in Russian regions at its meeting on October 4 in order to work out a single position on the issues. He avoided saying if the Communist faction in the State Duma would demand that the government or some of its members resign. Zyuganov said before this "it is necessary to listen to all members of the parliamentary faction and to understand why the government does not have a coordinated program of action but has just a kind of separate policies of Kozyrev, Chubays and so on."

Chernomyrdin Meets With Deputies on Regional Policy

LD3009203994 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1859 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin held a two- hour-long meeting with members of the deputies' group New Regional Policy Friday.

One of the participants of the meeting who spoke on the condition of anonymity said that the meeting was initiated by Chernomyrdin himself who was interested in the deputies' opinion on possible ways of solving the non-payments issue and other actual economic problems.

According to the source, Chernomyrdin said that the government would consider a draft budget for 1995 Saturday before its sending to the State Duma "expected from day to day." The deputy said the meeting never touched on possible demands for the government's resignation.

New Regional Policy is the second largest association of deputies after Russia's Choice. The group encompasses 64 deputies from majority constituencies. Before their election as deputies, most of them worked as directors of industrial enterprises.

Chernomyrdin Leaves for Vacation in Sochi

LD0210143394 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1338 GMT 2 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin left Moscow Sunday for a vacation in Sochi, a resort on the Black Sea coast, a source in the government headquarters told Interfax.

Chernomyrdin will stay there just over two weeks. He is expected to attend the CIS summit meeting scheduled to be held in Moscow on October 21.

While in Sochi, he will have a fairly tight schedule of meetings with officials.

Chernomyrdin is expected to attend the festivities on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Kiev's liberation from the Nazi troops in World War II.

He is also expected to meet in Sochi with his Italian counterpart Silvio Berlusconi.

Sources in the government headquarters told Interfax that Chernomyrdin would maintain continuous contact with Moscow and receive senior cabinet officials to work out key decisions on economic issues and initial documents.

Chernomyrdin will also tour the southern areas of Russia and meet with heads of local administrations.

First Deputy Prime Minister Oleg Soskovets will act for him in Moscow.

National Patriots Urge Restoration of Slav Union

LD0110194894 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1823 GMT 1 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Oleg Artyushin]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bryansk October 1 TASS—National Patriots of Russia, Ukraine and Byelorussia [Belarus] called for the possible restoration of the union of three Slav nations.

They held a conference in the city of Bryansk on Saturday, which was attended by 200 representatives of 24 political parties and movements from 30 regions of Russia, Ukraine and Byelorussia. The conference was also attended by a Serbian delegation.

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The participants set up a 21-member organising committee to carry out the idea of restoration. The committee will be headed by former KGB general, head of the Russian National Assembly Aleksandr Sterligov.

Apart from Sterligov, other committee members include General Valentin Varennikov, Agrarian Union Leader Vasiliy Starodubtsev, Orlov Region Administration Head Yegor Stroyev, Former Soviet Coal Industry Minister Mikhail Shchadov, former leader of the Russian State Committee for the Press Boris Mironov and leader of the Workers' Union Dmitriy Igoshin.

They also agreed to establish a party of national and patriotic forces of Russia in the run-up to parliamentary and presidential elections to be held in 1996. An organising committee set up to coordinate work on the establishment of the party will be headed by Boris Mironov recently sacked by President Boris Yeltsin for "Fascist-like" statements.

The party congress is expected to be held by the end of the year.

Interior Ministry Develops Antinarcotics Program

LD0110154094 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1339 gmt 1 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Russian Interior Ministry has developed a nationwide complex program for the fight against drug abuse and narcotrafficking for 1995-1997 to be submitted for consideration by a government commission headed by Vice Prime Minister Sergey Shakhray, an officer of the anti-narcotrafficking force told Interfax.

Representatives of 27 ministries and bodies, including the Health Care Ministry, Social Security Ministry and Youth Affairs Committee, coordinated their proposals with Interior Ministry experts and initialled the program. The experts insist that money is needed for the prophylactics and prevention of use of drugs and social adaptation of former drug addicts.

However, the Finance Ministry says the Interior Ministry has been given budget allocations, including for the fight against drugs, and refuses to finance the program. Well-informed sources close to the law-enforcement bodies told Interfax that the expenses on the implementation of the three-year-long program would amount to more than 200 billion rubles in prices of 1994.

The Interior Ministry says about 1.5 million Russians, or 1% of the country's population, are drug addicts. According to the International Association Against Drugs and Narcotrafficking, about 6 million Russians are dependant on narcotic substances (meaning drug addicts—IF note) and another 20 million tried drugs without medical need once in a life.

Kamchatka Volcano Eruption Poses Danger to Aircraft

LD0110094794 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0922 GMT 1 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sergey Borovkov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky October 1 TASS—the third-ever mightiest eruption of the Klyuchevckaya Sopka volcano on the Kamchatka peninsula poses a threat for air flights between North America and south-east Asia as ashes rose to the height of 20 kilometres, while red-hot substances reach the altitude of five kilometres.

This is the third eruption of such a force of the biggest volcano in Eurasia. The previous two occurred in 1737 and 1945, TASS was told on Friday by Ivan Melekestsev, an expert of the Insitute of Volcanic Geology and Geochemistry of the far eastern branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences. He added that the eruption is "close to catastrophic".

However, the volcano which is situated 4,750 metres above sea level, poses no danger to nearby settlements, including the city of Kluchi, as they are outside the reach of strong mudflows which are expected in the near future.

The ash cloud is dangerous for airplanes and Alaska authorities were informed about that.

Eruption 'Close to Catastrophic'

LD0110082294 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0554 GMT 1 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 1 Oct, (ITAR-TASS)—The volcano Klyuchevskaya Sopka on Kamchatka began to erupt on the evening of 30 September, ITAR-TASS was informed today by the Russian Emergencies Ministry. Specialists from the Institute of Volcanic Geology and Geochemistry of the Far Eastern branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences consider that the eruption is a major one, close to catastrophic. Ash is being thrown to a height of 13km and the smoke plume stretches 1,500km toward the ocean.

The nearest populated points to the volcano, which has a height of 4,750m above sea level, are the settlement of Klyuchi (40km north-east of the volcano), the settlement of Kozyrevsk (60km to the west) and the town of Ust-Kamchatsk (100km north-east of the volcano.

Malaria Outbreak Reported in Volgograd

LD3009210994 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 2000 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Translated Text] An epidemiological commission of Volgograd region has given several thousands seasonal workers from Tajikistan a week to leave the region. They are currently picking vegetables there. The decision was prompted by an outbreak of Malaria. A total of 12

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people have contracted the disease. RIA notes that Malaria is spread by mosquitos but they turn dangerous only after coming into contact with a person who has Malaria.

Harvest Augurs 'Massive Grain Purchases Abroad'

MK0110115094 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Oct 94 p 1

[Report by Vladimir Sanko under the "Agriculture" rubric: "Russia To Buy Grain Next Spring. Grain Elevators Are Still Empty"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Harvesting continues in the Russian Federation. As of 26 September, cereal and leguminous crops were harvested on a territory of 40.6 million hectares, or 81 percent of the entire area under crops. ECO-TASS' correspondent was told about that at the Russian Federation Agriculture and Food Ministry. A total of 69.5 million tonnes of grain has been threshed. Last year, the figure was 82.9 million tonnes.

The harvesting of cereal crops in the Urals and East Siberian regions (without Krasnoyarsk Kray), Novgorod, Pskov, Vladimir, Ivanovo, Kostroma, Kirov, Omsk, Tyumen Oblasts, and also Altay and Khabarovsk Krays is still lagging behind last year's pace. Weather conditions in the regions suggest that if grain is not harvested by this time, it will remain in the field for the winter.

One of the reasons for delays in harvesting is that this year cereal crops ripened later than in 1993. But there are other reasons as well.

As INTERFAX was told at the Agro-Industrial and Consumer Market Department of the Russian Government staff, out of the 10.1 trillion rubles [R] appropriated in the federal budget to the agro- industrial sector for nine months (with the year's total of R18.1 trillion), only R5.4 trillion or 54 percent has been released. Small wonder that farms are running out of spare parts or fuel and lubricants.

Grain purchases to replenish state reserves are proceeding extremely unsatisfactorily. For instance, as of today grain storage facilities have received 12.3 million tonnes of grain, of them 6.6 million for state reserves against 11 million tonnes planned. The rest goes for the most part to regional funds (with requirements of 25-26 million tonnes). By this time last year, a total of 21.6 million tonnes had been stored in federal and territorial granaries.

Ivan Gridasov, chief of the Agriculture and Food Ministry's Main Plant Growing Department, attributes this to "financial brakes:" out of the R6.4 trillion earmarked in the budget for forming these reserves, a little more than R1.5 trillion had been released by mid- September.

The harvesting season is drawing to a close, but farmers still do not know who will buy their harvest, if any, or how he will pay them. The government's Agro-Industrial Department vowed that debts to agricultural producers for state grain and oil-seed purchases in 1993 would be "repaid even before 1 July of the current year."

Bad weather and financial difficulties have been compounded by the fact that no infrastructure for the agricultural market has been created. Middlemen (grain elevators and storage facilities) act as monopolists. The cost of storage (R30,000 rubles a month for one tonne) is so high that in three to four months the producer will be left without grain and with debts soaring.

The government's aloofness from the solution of all the problems facing agricultural producers, its hopes for the self-regulating role of the market in conditions of the middlemen's monopoly, have already caused delays in harvesting and slowed down the pace of turning in grain for winter storage.

This government stance will cause steep—outpacing the inflation rate—hikes in retail bread prices this coming winter, a reduction in livestock fodder reserves, and massive grain purchases abroad next spring, despite all assurances by Deputy Prime Minister Aleksandr Zaveryukha about sufficient domestic grain resources. In a show of its "firmness," the government itself, of course, will not buy foreign grain, all the more so because commercial businesses are ready to perform this procedure—with foreign loans to be granted against government guarantees.

Economic Issues

Chernomyrdin Says Drop in Production Leveling Out

LD3009211194 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1630 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin has said that the drop in production in the country has bottomed out with no increase being noticed over the past three months. In this situation, the stepping up of foreign investment is a priority task, he said at a meeting in Moscow with a European roundtable delegation. Chernomyrdin said that work is being finished on draft laws which will offer, among other things, preferential conditions in the sphere of foreign economic activity, for enterprises using foreign investments and in free economic zones.

Businesses Reject Government Industrial Policy Council

MK0110104094 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 1 Oct 94 p 1

[Report by Dmitriy Volkov in the "Affront" column: "Entrepreneurs Do Not Advise the Government to Appoint Leading Businessmen"]

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[FBIS Translated Text] Influential representatives of Russian business circles have refused to participate in the Council on Industrial Policy and Entrepreneurship, created under a government decree. A Russian business roundtable recommended other entrepreneurs invited to the Council also to suspend their membership in it, and called on the government to suspend the decree on creating the Council and hold consultations with the business circles about the tasks of such a structure and its principles of operation.

This decision apparently reflects the entrepreneurs' concern over the unwillingness of influential cabinet officials to promote the development of domestic entrepreneurship and take its opinion into account in formulating economic policy. Roundtable participants believe that the president's intensive meetings with foreign entrepreneurs and the prime minister's contacts with European businesses point to the country's leadership's unwillingness to cede priority positions to domestic capital.

The Council on Industrial Policy and Entrepreneurship [CIPE] under the chairmanship of Vice Premier Oleg Soskovets was created under a government decree while its 167 members were appointed effectively in an apparatus-style way. CIPE members believe that the Council, created by the Council of Ministers, is inefficient and therefore harmless in itself. The Council's main tasks include "support of the government by industrial and entrepreneurial circles." The roundtable, however, refused to support any decision by the Council of Ministers, apparently fearing that far from all of them will correspond to entrepreneurs' interests.

According to roundtable chairman Ivan Kivelidi, the Council is "a decorative body which can always be used a reference" to say that entrepreneurs support a particular decision. Its activity is easy to control by the vice premier's apparatus. The roundtable considered "not quite decent" the mere principle of the government's appointing Council members, and its status. Council member Oleg Kiselev noted that in Russia so far "money does not control the government; the government controls money."

Labor Minister Predicts Growth in Unemployment

LD3009171794 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1452 GMT 30 Sep 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Liliya Kuznetsova]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow September 30 TASS—The present situation on Russia's labour market can be described as "very complicated" according to Russian Labour Minister Gennadiy Melikyan.

The minister told a press conference in Moscow today that official statistics register slightly more than 1.6 million unemployed in the country. But in reality, the number of jobless Russians has reached nine million people, or 12 percent of the country's able-bodied population, the minister said.

As concerns outlook for the future, Melikyan said unemployment would continue to grow, particularly since the current restructuring of the industry and the national economy as a whole is bound to entail considerable redundancies. The minister said the process is likely to be spurred up by the law on bankruptcy coming into effect.

Melikyan added that "we do not want to allow mass unemployment, and we will try to contain the transition of hidden unemployment into its manifest form".

As concerns the possibility of an emergency situation, the minister said it was not likely to arise soon, because the employment service fund can cope with a load twice the existing amount.

In addition, the government has already taken steps to increase the federal funds needed to pay unemployment allowances. This will help the centre to provide financial assistance to the regions where the unemployment situation is close to a crisis, the minister said.

Trade Union's Shmakov Views Unemployment

MM3009132594 Moscow RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA in Russian 30 Sep 94 p 1

[ITAR-TASS report: "Official Unemployment Statistics Not Playing It Straight"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Mikhail Shmakov, chairman of the Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Russia (FITUR), believes that there is not a single realistic state program in Russia to focus on employment and to combat unemployment.

In an interview with an ITAR-TASS correspondent he noted that the official unemployment statistics in the country are by no means realistic. If they are calculated using the International Labor Organization's methods, he noted, the unemployment figure of 1.3 million increases to 3.8 million. Incidentally, this does not include figures for hidden unemployment.

Mikhail Shmakov believes that when we talk about the present-day Russian labor market we should not sidestep the issue of the cost of labor—Russian wages average $100 a month, which is 25 times less than the cost of a specialist with the same skills in a developed Western country. And he believes that workers should not be valued at less than the minimum living wage. In this connection we would recall that the cost of the minimum consumer basket of 19 foodstuffs averages 80,000 rubles [R]. But the minimum wage in the country is slightly over R20,000.

In the FITUR leader's opinion, the consumer basket costs at least R240,000, which matches average wages. "For most Russians, food accounts for the bulk of their

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income," he said. "This, in turn, reduces the value of work and encourages workers to look for other, black-market, sources of income."

Economy Ministry Seen Ineffective at Forecasting

MK3009110094 Moscow KOMMERSANT-DAILY in Russian 30 Sep 94 p 3

[Report by Vladislav Borodulin: "Only the Agrarians Have Not Let Shokhin Down"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Economy Ministry yesterday presented its vision of the situation in the country next year. The document, officially entitled "A Forecast of Basic Indicators of Socioeconomic Development of Russia for 1995," should become a starting point for formulating the state budget and serve as a guideline for the national business community. True, to be this, it has to be correct in the first place. In Russia, however, official economic forecasts are like promises of good weather by the State Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring Center. Yet, in contrast to meteorologists, the Russian Government is absolutely unused to apologizing to the taxpayers for an incorrect prediction of economic weather a year ahead.

The annual preparation of forecasts for the country's socioeconomic development proceeds in parallel with budget formulation. Work on the forecast ends earlier because the Finance Ministry, relying on its generalized data, distributes money by the articles of a future budget. The only guarantee of success (which, however, does not weaken the intensity of lobbying activity in the course of budget debates in parliament) is the correctness of background indicators used by Economy Ministry experts in the forecast.

Judging by the practice of 1993-1994, up till now this has proved impossible to achieve. Last year ministry experts made a serious mistake in predicting the rate of inflation: The actual index turned out to be much higher than planned. This error led in spring 1993 to a protracted struggle between the executive and the legislative branches over how the budget was to be adjusted. This year the picture is even more intricate. The fact is that the forecast made in December 1993 began to conflict with reality as early as this spring. Then the Economy Ministry prepared an "adjusted" forecast containing three scenarios. Economy Minister Aleksandr Shokhin promised that the government will operate in an "active economic stabilization policy" mode. Two other scenarios—tough financial policy and inert adaptation—were deemed undesirable.

In reality, however, Economy Ministry experts were wide of the mark: Judging by preliminary results, some macroeconomic indicators correspond to one forecast while others, to another. For instance, the dynamics of price growth fully correspond to the tough financial policy option, while industrial recession has turned out to be even higher than in the most pessimistic forecast.

In appraising the possible level of unemployment, official experts proved far removed from reality: They supposed that by the end of the year a level of 1.7 percent would be reached, but even now it has been exceeded several fold. The only thing that corresponds to the forecasts and the course of action announced by the Viktor Chernomyrdin cabinet is the decline in agricultural production: In accordance with the active economic stabilization policy scenario, it is at a level of 7 percent.

How accurate the Economy Ministry's third shot has been will be shown by the economic results of next year. Yet even now an attempt could be made to explain the disorientation of the Chernomyrdin cabinet. An obvious explanation is the degradation of the Economy Ministry as the government's think tank center. After the demise of the Union State Planning Agency [Gosplan] the "house on Ohkotnyy Ryad" has lost many qualified specialists. The cadre problems of this department, however, were aggravated by a more general problem: The gap between the state's aspirations and its real capabilities of having an impact on the economic situation the country. Theoretically, there are two ways out of this situation. In the transition period it is objectively necessary to strengthen the role of the state in sociopolitical life. Owing to a number of reasons, however, this is only a theoretical possibility. The other way is concentration of efforts on directions which are classic for the state, like enforcing law and order and maintaining the army, with a simultaneous complete liberalization of the economic regime in the country.

Savings Bank Drops Interest Rates for Savers

LD0110215794 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 2100 GMT 1 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Board of Directors of the Russian Savings Bank has decided to reduce interest rates on all except current accounts from 1 October.

In particular, interest on deposit accounts falls from 90 to 60 percent, and on deposit accounts with monthly income payments from nine to six per cent, and in Moscow and Moscow Region to seven percent.

Statistical Committee Notes Sep Inflation Rise

LD3009193194 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1705 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Consumer prices went up by 7.7 percent in September compared with 4 percent in the previous month, officials of the government statistical committee told Interfax. Food, other consumers and services were up 5.4, 7.2 and 16.1 percent respectively.

Average prices have more than doubled since early this year though services went up by more than fivefold.

Consumer prices increased by 1.8 percent in the last week of September compared with a 1.4 and 2 percent

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rise in the two previous weeks. Food went up by 1.6 percent in shops, but was 0.7 percent down at market places. With a 4-6 percent rise, the price of butter, eggs, salt and flour increased faster than that of other products.

The city of Magadan where an average consumer basket of 19 staples costs Rbl [rubles] 165,500 is the still the most expensive place to live in. But the same basket costs only Rbl 38,200 in Ulyanovsk and Rbl 71,900 in Moscow.

Producers Protest Lack of Protection

MM0310132394 Moscow RABOCHAYA TRIBUNA in Russian 1 Oct 94 p 2

[Report by Leonid Chausov: "Ultimatum Deadline Runs Out Today"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The deadline that the government was given runs out today, 1 October. It was no later than this date that the Federation of Russian Commodity Producers' Congress, held in Cheboksary 21-22 September, demanded that the Russian Federation Government start talks. Otherwise it would begin a campaign to make political demands, including support for trade union actions in organizing protests.

Yu. Skokov, chairman of the Federation of Russian Commodity Producers, and entrepreneurs have said a lot of bitter things about the current authorities, which are indulging in wishful thinking. Their view is—look, stabilization is just around the corner, a bright future will eventually dawn, and in the meantime Russians should just sit tight.

Yet it is well known that the sharp fall in the competitiveness of Russian-made products and their rapid ousting from the domestic market by imports is a direct result of "innovations" implemented from on high—concessions and privileges for foreign firms, the reduction in the value of the ruble, low import duties, the lack of any proper controls over the quality of foreign products, the massive smuggling of imports, the failure to take obvious measures to protect the domestic market.... And foreigners are enjoying a privileged setup at the expense of Russian producers, who are paying the lion's share of their income to the budget and nonbudget funds that are bearing the brunt of the economic crisis.

This policy will lead to unemployment growth of up to 10-20 percent by the year's end, the impoverishment of a considerable proportion of the population, and, consequently, an exacerbation of social tension.

The Cheboksary congress convincingly analyzed the fact that the continuing accelerated redistribution of ownership in the interests of major financial speculative capital and foreign investors is being "ensured" by tough targets for the scale and timing of privatization, artificially low prices for the property being privatized, and formal methods of both privatization and flotation.

While shifting the consequences of the failure of their undistinguished policy onto Russian commodity producers and the population, the congress noted, federal departments are at the same time showing touching concern for foreign firms. For some reason they are being given the most prestigious orders, government guarantees continue to be issued for the importation of their goods, and they are being "tempted" by the prospect of access to the best deposits of natural resources.

Military Issues

Defense Ministry Request for Funds Seen 'Excessive'

LD3009131294 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1410 GMT 29 Sep 94

[By ITAR-TASS parliamentary correspondent Ivan Novikov]

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 29 Sep (ITAR-TASS)—The Russian Defense Ministry has presented its bid for funds in next year's draft federal budget—for 115 trillion rubles. Mikhail Zadornov, chairman of the State Duma Committee for the Budget, Taxes, Banks, and Finance, which received the ministry's bid gave the ITAR-TASS correspondent this figure. "The amount requested by the military is extremely high," Mikhail Zadornov said of the Defense Ministry's bid. He said it was almost triple the amount approved by the State Duma for expenditure on national defense during the current year.

"Considering that according to the Finance Ministry the estimated total income in next year's budget will be around 340 trillion rubles, it is quite clear that the Defense Ministry's bid is excessive despite the overall increase in budget funds," Mikhail Zadornov said.

He predicted that the Finance Ministry would propose allocating no more than 60 trillion rubles for Defense Ministry spending next year. "Despite the excessive nature of the Defense Ministry's budget bids, our committee must analyse the department's application thoroughly—in each of the seven main categories of expenditure," Mikhail Zadornov noted.

"We also plan to look carefully at how budgetary funds were actually spent on defense this year, how the finance was provided by the Finance Ministry, and how funds were allocated within the Defense Ministry itself," he said. And the parliament's budgetary committee will only present its proposals to the State Duma on the amount which should be allocated to the Defense Ministry in the next financial year after this has been done, Mikhail Zadornov stressed.

Defense Plants To Have Teleinformation System

LD3009195794 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1857 GMT 30 Sep 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Nikolay Manvelov]

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[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow September 30 TASS—Russian defence plants will have single information space thanks to the scientific-information center with the name "Planning, Economy, Management" under the Russian State Committee for the Defence Industry. The center has developed a program of teleinformation system for the military- industrial complex.

The system has over 140 subscribers, center director Vladimir Rodin told ITAR-TASS. Electronic communications enable their access to information space and market relations.

The system provides for reliable information exchange with 63 Russian regions. Regional communications centers have been formed in Perm, Tula, Yekaterinburg, Izhevsk and Penza. St. Petersburg, Voronezh and Rostov-on-Don will have them soon, same as Nizhni Novgorod and Nizhni Tagil. The center's relations with other information systems enable system subscribers to get in touch with over 40,000 firms, organizations and individuals throughout the Commonwealth.

The subscribers include the Russian State Committee for the Defence Industry, the main rocket-artillery department of the Russian Defence Ministry, main departments of the Interior Ministry, the scientific-research institute of the aviation industry economy. The system will help integration of the military-industrial complex and maximum use of its potential.

Air Force Training Commander Interviewed

MM0310113594 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Sep 94 p 2

[Interview with Colonel General Leonid Stepanyuk by Aleksandr Vetakh, date and place not given, under the "Topical Theme" rubric: "Preparing for First Flight. We Put Five Questions to Col. Gen. Leonid Stepanyuk, Air Force Reserve and Personnel Training Commander"]

[FBIS Translated Text]

From the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA File

L.I. Stepanyuk was born in Slyudyanka, a city in Irkutsk Oblast, in 1942. He graduated from the Kachinsk Higher Military Aviation Pilot School and afterwards from the Yu.A. Gagarin Air Force Academy. He served in Germany, in the Odessa Military District, and in the Transbaykal region. After studying at the Armed Forces General Staff Military Academy he became head of the Ural Military District Air Force. In 1989 he became commander of the Volga-Ural Military District Air Force. In November 1993 he became commander of the Russian Air Force Reserve and Personnel Training.

[Vetakh] Leonid Ivanovich, you head the Russian Air Force's reserve and personnel training command. What kind of structure is this and what are its tasks?

[Stepanyuk] The command was created for the purpose of improving the organizational staff structure of Air Force management. Aviation higher educational institutions [VUZes] have now been removed from large strategic aviation formations because it was difficult to combine the training of combat airmen and pilot cadets. They have now been reduced to a single command. The expediency of this move is obvious although difficulties have emerged in the administration of VUZes. The zone of our responsibility now stretches, so to speak, from Chita to Kaliningrad and from Krasnodar to Vorkuta. In addition, we are in charge of many other units which support air force combat training. We train junior aviation specialists and repair equipment at our own plants...

[Vetakh] The Reserve and Personnel Training Command is based in Samara. Why there precisely?

[Stepanyuk] A competition was held to decide where would be best. Samara was also chosen because most of the Russian Air Force's flying and technical schools are based in our district. Many new departments and structures have now appeared, and the Air Force VUZ apparatus and the district's Air Force command apparatus have merged into a single system.

[Vetakh] What problems concern you, as a commander, most of all now?

[Stepanyuk] Finance. We owe a tremendous amount for food and municipal and consumer services. Winter is coming, but we have neither the financial nor the material resources to prepare the housing management services to cope with it. We will have to muddle through somehow. Then there is the cost of buying new equipment, spares, and fuel. There is a specific feature of the expenditure connected with officer graduation. To enable a lieutenant to reach his place of duty and settle in there he has to be given everything stipulated on the mess list. That is our "paternal" duty. We are economizing on everything possible, we are delaying pay, but many officers have wives who do not work.

It is good that officers and warrant officers understand the situation and have not lost their sense of duty. But for how long? This question becomes particularly acute when you see how the new Russian bourgeoisie with their enormous incomes are developing.... You cannot help wondering: Why are loyalty to the military oath and concern for the protection of the motherland held in such low esteem?

[Vetakh] You mentioned housing. What is the situation like there?

[Stepanyuk] Half of the housing under construction has been mothballed—because of a lack of funds. Around 5,000 officers and NCO's, of whom 1,000 are airmen, have no housing. We have lots of small subunits stationed in small towns where the Defense Ministry does not build housing. In the past we used to buy it from construction organizations or obtain it from the local authorities. Today there is no money for that. We have to thank Colonel General Anatoliy Ipatovich Sergeyev,

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commander of the Volga Military District, for helping out by allocating housing for airmen. In other districts, unfortunately, we have not been given support like that even though they are building more there.

[Vetakh] One last question. According to my information, last year the average flying time of fighter pilots was 30-40 hours. What about now?

[Stepanyuk] An airman in a front line unit logs approximately the same or less. Flying instructors who train air cadets log 120-150 hours.

In short, flying schools are continuing to operate as they used to. The specifics of the job are such that there is really no alternative. We are maintaining the necessary level of instructor training.

Military Farms' Performance Praised

MM0310123794 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Sep 94 p 2

["Mini-Interview" under the "Briefing for Readers" rubric with Colonel Fedor Druzhinin, chief of the Defense Ministry TsPU [expansion unknown] Directorate for Agriculture, conducted by unnamed journalist; place and date not given: "Military Sovkhozes: Feeding themselves!"]

[FBIS Translated Text] "Almost every day the press and television carry conflicting reports about this year's harvest. How do things stand on the military sovkhozes?

"Reserve Lieutenant Colonel V. Maksimov, Smolensk."

We put this and other questions to Colonel Fedor Druzhinin, chief of the Defense Ministry TsPU Directorate for Agriculture.

[Druzhinin] While countrywide the harvest is forecast to be somewhat down on last year, we foresee no falling off. The Army is the Army, after all. We have more order and organization, and the Defense Ministry, despite its scant budget, does allocate equipment, fuel, and some monetary resources to its own breadwinners.

The harvesting of early grain crops was completed with the following results: The military sovkhozes of the North Caucasus Military District, the Defense Ministry, Air Defense, and the Northern Fleet (eight sovkhozes in Volgograd Oblast and one in Kursk Oblast) averaged 25.8 quintals per hectare; those of the Moscow Military District 23.6 quintals per hectare; and those of the Strategic Missile Forces 27.5 quintals. In southern regions the corn (which goes to make up mixed feed) has not yet been harvested. Our military men in the Far East have suffered: The typhoon wiped out a good half of the crop.

Lifting of potatoes and other vegetables is in full swing: We have 750,000 tonnes of this produce to harvest from more than 6,500 hectares; taking account of its subsidiary plots too, this will make the Army self-sufficient in vegetables for more than two months. The North sets a special task for thus. Everything due for early shipment there has already been dispatched. We are now endeavoring to deliver feed concentrate; the plan is for 1,623 tonnes. The only problem is that the transportation costs are three times more expensive than the forage itself.

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] How are the cultural and everyday social aspects of life on the sovkhozes?

[Druzhinin] Where there are enterprising leaders, work in this area has shown no stopping. Vladimir Oblast's "Kameshkovskiy" military sovkhoz is a good example. Three years ago it was in a bad way. The Strategic Missile Forces took it in hand. Sovkhoz Director Anatoliy Shkurenko is a former leader of the "Alma-Atinskiy" Military Sovkhoz. When he became, as it were, a refugee, he "enticed" several dozen more specialists away from Kazakhstan. Not only did output and the standard of farming increase dramatically there, but 20 two-apartment dwellings were constructed in very short order. The sovkhoz is now one of the best; a regional seminar has even been held on it. The construction of housing, schools, and clubs on Military Sovkhoz No. 23 (Saratov Oblast) and on Orenburg Oblast's "Troitskiy" Sovkhoz is going well.

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] Are soldiers helping to harvest the crop?

[Druzhinin] During the busy period, yes. After all, servicemen are now working in the fields of civilian farms, so why should they not work on the Army's?

Regional Affairs

AN-8 Crash in Far East Kills Six

LD3009140394 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1135 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] An AN-8 plane crashed in the village of Chaibukha in Russia's Far East on Friday morning. According to the press service of the Russian Ministry of Emergency Situations, six people died as a result of the crash.

Human error is blamed for the crash. During take-off the plane rolled off the airstrip and broke into pieces.

A total of nineteen people were on board: seven crewmen and twelve passengers, including four children, as well as 5.5 tons of cargo.

The plane belonged to the Arseniyevsky air unit and was flying from Arseniyev to Provideniye via Khabarovsk and Chaibukha.

Two helicopters took the 13 survivors to hospital in Evensk.

CI Spokesman Rejects Chechen Terrorism Threats

LD3009142994 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1415 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow September 30 ITAR-TASS—Russia's Counterintelligence Service (FSK) is

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prepared to suppress any acts of terror by the Chechen special services on the country's territory, according to a FSK spokesman, Vladimir Tomarovskiy.

Tomarovskiy was referring to the threat by official Groznyy to take revenge for today's bombardment of the airport in the Chechen capital. According to Chechen President Dzhokhar Dudayev, the bombardment was carried out not by the opposition but by Russian troops.

FSK regards the statement made by Groznyy on this score as yet another act of provocation and is closely watching the situation both in Russia and Chechnya.

Along with this, the FSK spokesman said, the service has no information about any preparations for acts of terror by Chechen special services.

Chechnya Denies Planning Terrorist Acts

LD0110082994 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0748 GMT 1 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sharip Asuyev; quotation marks as received]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Groznyy October 1 TASS—The official Groznyy has categorically rejected reports that it is planning to stage acts of terrorism on the Russian territory as a revenge for the bombing of Groznyy airport on Friday.

"President Dzhokhar Dudayev "banned his special services from even thinking about acts of terrorism and has called on his nationals living in Russia to avoid getting involved in provocations disgraceful for the Chechens," head of the Chechen state security department Sultan Gelikhanov told TASS on Saturday.

The Russian counterintelligence said on Friday that it is ready to avert possible acts of terrorism of the Chechen secret services on the Russian territory. The reaction was caused by statements of Chechen officials that Dudayev is planning such retaliation actions.

Last night was unusually quiet in Groznyy. According to the officer on duty at the Interior Ministry, the curfew in the capital was violated fewer times than usual. This might be explained by fear caused among the population by the air raid on Groznyy airport.

Groznyy Denies 'Terrorism' Plans

LD3009155594 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1525 GMT 30 Sep 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sharip Asuyev]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Groznyy September 30 TASS—Authorities and the military in Groznyy say they have never resorted to and will never resort to terrorism to attain political or other objectives. This was announced today by chief of staff of the republic's armed forces Aslan Maskhadov on instruction of President Dzhokhar Dudayev, who is also Chechnya's commander-in-chief.

The inhabitants of Groznyy and citizens of Chechnya are alarmed by the spiraling tension in the republic. People in the streets of Groznyy, regardless of their political leanings, are unanimous in condemning the organisers of today's missile strike at Groznyy airport, which they describe as "a barbaric and inhuman action".

Although a spokesman for Russia's Counterintelligence Service (FSK) has admitted that the service had no specific information about any acts of terror being prepared by Chechen special services, it is prepared to suppress any such acts by the Chechen special services, no matter in which part of Russia they might be attempted.

A FSK spokesman, Vladimir Tomarovskiy, told ITAR-TASS the service was reacting to official Groznyy's threat to retaliate for the rocket strike by actuating groups of Chechen militants across Russia, including St. Petersburg and Moscow, unless Moscow distances itself officially from the airport bombardment.

The threat came after it was reported that, according to President Dzhokhar Dudayev, the strike was carried out not by the Chechen opposition forces but by Russian troops.

The FSK spokesman said his service regarded such statements and threats coming from Groznyy as fresh acts of provocation. He added that the Russian service was closely watching the situation both in Russia and Chechnya.

Shakhray Says Dudayev Accepts Middle East Exile

LD3009154494 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1418 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Russia's Vice-Premier Sergey Shakhray has said that according to his sources the Chechen President Dzhokhar Dudayev has accepted the invitation of a country in the Middle East which says it is ready to have him, however, his associates have not let him go.

Speaking at a briefing in Moscow on Friday, Shakhray said that Dudayev was still in Groznyy.

"It is quite obvious to me that Dudayev will step down and power will be transferred to a government of national accord or a provisional government", Shakhray said. He believes this will be followed by parliamentary elections in Chechnya and the office of president will be abolished.

Shakhray says that this march of events may be expected either within the next few days, or next March.

Shakhray emphatically ruled out the possibility of President Yeltsin meeting with Dudayev. At the same time he said that negotiations are possible to let Dudayev leave his post in a decent and calm way in order to avoid a split in society. For such talks Dudayev's mediators

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could be used. He said that Moscow was "full of such people." "Dudayev's resignation is the sole condition on which the talks can be held," Shakhray said in conclusion.

Groznyy Airport Under Dudayev Control

LD3009154994 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Sep 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 30 Sep (ITAR-TASS)—Two military aircraft, five civilian aircraft, three armored vehicles, two tanks, and several air-defense installations were destroyed as a result of today's shelling of Groznyy airport by Bislan Gantamirov's units supported by several helicopters. After their attack on the airport the opposition forces withdrew and Groznyy airport remains under the control of Dzhokar Dudayev.

The Moscow correspondent of ITAR-TASS was informed of this by telephone from Znamenskoye by Ruslan Martagov, head of the Provisional Council's press center. Ruslan Martagov assesses the situation in Groznyy and its environs as still complicated. Firing and explosions are reported from the area of Chernorechye village near the Chechen capital. The Provisional Council says that Ruslan Labazanov's unit fired on the Internal Affairs Ministry building in Groznyy this morning and a Grad installation in its grounds was blown up.

Ruslan Martagov said the opposition forces started the operation to destroy the airport because "the airport was used by official Groznyy for military purposes: apart from civilian aircraft, military aircraft were based there and helicopters were flying from there."

Ruslan Martagov denied official Groznyy's report that the village of Bratskoye came under helicopter fire today from the opposition forces. In his words, the Provisional Council units did not take any military action in this area today.

Ruslan Martagov also said that Umar Avturkhanov, head of the Provisional Council, went to Urus-Martanovskiy rayon to attend a rally of opposition supporters.

The head of the Provisional Council's press center said that after the operation in Groznyy, Ruslan Labazanov returned to the village of Znamenskoye. Ruslan Khasbulatov, head of the peacemaking group, is in the village of Tolstoy-Yurt.

Dudayev Calls for Defense of Independence

LD3009161494 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1607 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Groznyy September 30 ITAR-TASS—Chechnya's President Dzhokhar Dudayev appeared on local television on Friday evening to call on his compatriots to rise and defend "the sacred right to free life given by the Almighty".

"In this unequal struggle, we must be aware of the tough truth that our people must defend their right to life and independence with their own strength. Only then shall we triumph," Dudayev said.

Dudayev charged Russia with having made strikes at residential areas and economic installations with the use of "its most perfect military equipment, arms and the career military specialists".

Dudayev said the shelling of the Groznyy airport on Friday morning was "an unheard-of inhumane act" which resulted in casualties among civilians.

Ultimatum to Dudayev Expires; Situation Calm

LD3009184194 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1705 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] After the ultimatum presented by a leader of the Chechen opposition, ex-speaker of the Russian parliament Ruslan Khasbulatov to President Dzhokhar Dudayev expired at 16:30 the situation in Groznyy remained calm. Khasbulatov demanded in the ultimatum that power be transferred to the people's power bodies of the transition period.

Chechen Vice President Zelimkhan Yandarbiyev told Interfax that the Chechen leaders considered this ultimatum as "Russian" and that "nobody is especially concerned about it." Yandarbiyev stressed that the "Chechen people are going to fight."

Chechen Leaders Reject Ultimatum

LD3009155394 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1418 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Chechen leaders have turned down the ultimatum of the opposition to surrender by 16:30, September 30. This decision was taken during an emergency session in Groznyy under the chairmanship of President Dudayev, held in connection with the morning attack on the government airport, which caused human losses.

Opposition leader Ruslan Khasbulatov presented an ultimatum to Dudayev on Friday morning, demanding that Dudayev resign within six hours. A response is to be made before 16:30.

"The most reasonable decision for your family and relatives, and for your nearest associates, would be to pass authority to the provisional bodies of people's power," says the ultimatum.

"By 16:30, Moscow time on Friday, Dudayev must surrender to the opposition," Khasbulatov's spokesman told Interfax. "If he does not do so, we will continue the attack on Groznyy," he warned.

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According to reports coming from Groznyy, by midday, September 30, several thousand local residents had gathered in the square in front of the presidential palace. They demanded the punishment of the organizers of the helicopter attack on the Groznyy airport.

Urge UN To Send Observers

LD3009160594 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1418 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Transcrived Text] Eleven Chechen leaders, headed by Dzhokhar Dudayev, sent a message to the United Nations, to the Organization of Non- Represented Peoples and to the governments of a number of countries (Ukraine, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Turkey, Jordan, Iraq, Libya and Pakistan) urging them to send in observers given the sharp aggravation of the situation in Chechnya.

Opposition Forces Preparing for Fresh Hostilities

LD0110131994 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1210 GMT 1 Oct 94

[By unidentified ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 1 Oct—Following yesterday's successful military action by the opposition, which put Groznyy airport out of action, Dzhokhar Dudayev is reinforcing the approaches to the capital.

According to the Interim Council, additional forces from other parts of Chechnya are gathering there. The opposition's combined forces are also preparing for fresh hostilities. In Znamenskoye, the formation of volunteer detachments continues, and the coordination of actions is being arranged between the opposition's armed subunits operating in different parts of the republic.

ITAR-TASS was told at the Interim Council's press service that no clashes were recorded last night between opposition subunits and the forces of official Groznyy. Yet the opposition is not withdrawing its ultimatum to Dudayev to surrender, nor is it ruling out taking Groznyy by storm.

According to information from the village of Znamenskoye, where the Interim Council's headquarters are located, its leader Umar Avturkhanov attended a rally that took place on Friday in Urus- Martan. Opposition spokesmen said that the population of Urus- Martan had voiced unequivocal support for the Interim Council's policy of overthrowing Dudayev. One of the points in the Interim Council's program of priority actions is to accumulate military strength so as to topple Dudayev's regime.

Dudayev Supporters Hold Rally

LD0110153994 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1336 GMT 1 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 1 Oct—The supporters of Dzhokhar Dudayev held a rally this morning in the central square of Groznyy in front of the residence of the Chechen president. According to reports received by ITAR-TASS from Chechenpress, the three to four thousand participants in the rally called upon Dudayev to "take the most severe and decisive steps possible against the criminal groupings" of the opposition.

Aslan Maskhadov, chief of the main staff of the Chechen Armed Forces, said at a news conference today that reinforcements were coming to the Chechen capital. "Armed detachments are coming to Groznyy from all parts of the republic. The reports claiming that Groznyy is blockaded are false and do not correspond to reality," he said.

He also said that the government troops had "blocked all approaches to the village of Znamenskoye and the area in Urus- Martanovskiy rayon where Beslan Gantamirov's group is based.

According to Chechenpress, Dzhokhar Dudayev "is occupied with his daily scheduled work." He held a routine sitting of the security council today, where questions of the socio-political situation in Chechnya were discussed. It was decided that voluntary forces supporting Dudayev should be put on high alert in all populated areas of Urus-Martanovskiy rayon.

Chechenpress also reports that yesterday the Chechen president dealt with "social issues." He had a conference with medical workers whom he had invited to the House of the Government. They discussed ways of improving the health service.

Chechen Vice President Calls for Elections

LD3009163394 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1418 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Chechen Vice President Zelimkhan Yandarbiyev stated that a change of authority was possible only through legal democratic elections. He told Interfax on Friday that the Chechen leaders had rejected the ultimatum of the opposition.

He stated that "encroachments on authority will lead to a war with Russia." "This war is actually on. Russia has not declared, but imposed a war on us," he said.

Commenting on the threat of terrorist acts in Russian cities, including Moscow, made by Dudayev's advisor Soltmurat Apazov, Yandarbiyev said: "The Russian leadership must know that we shall act along the entire front, not only in Chechnya, which is the duty of every Chechen citizen."

Meanwhile, Apazov told Interfax on Friday, that the numerous Chechen youth groups, which gathered in Groznyy, had expressed readiness to go to Russia to stage terrorist acts.

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Chechnya's Mamodayev Calls for Reconciliation

LD3009164194 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1538 GMT 30 Sep 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sharip Asuyev]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Groznyy September 30 TASS—Yaragi Mamodayev, the head of the popular trust government of Chechnya, has called on Dzhokhar Dudayev to make the first step towards reconciliation in Chechen society.

Mamodayev's statement, received by the ITAR-TASS bureau in Groznyy by telephone from Istanbul, says that Dzhokhar Dudayev is still capable of stopping civil war which has practically broken out in Chechnya. According to Mamodayev, Dudayev should make an immediate proposal for convening a genuine congress of the people with an equal representation of all Chechen groups. This forum, according to Mamodayev, is the only force in the present extremely tense situation capable of averting a pernicious tragedy by working out and adopting the basic principles of national concord and pacification of the warring parties.

Mamodayev appealed to Umar Avturkhanov, Ruslan Khasbulatov and other opposition leaders to refrain from any violent actions until the congress meets and called on his compatriots not to take part in military operations on anyone's side.

Filatov Rules Out Russian Troops in Chechnya

LD3009211394 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1924 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Russian leadership rules out the country's armed involvement in the Chechen conflict, Russian Presidential Staff Chief Sergey Filatov told journalists at the INTERFAX central office in Moscow Friday [30 September].

"We have only one position - no Russian troops must be there," he pointed out.

According to Filatov, the internal conflict in Chechnya cannot now be settled by peaceful means. He pointed out that attempts were made to provoke Russia into armed intervention in Chechnya, but this must not be allowed to happen as it will lead to "an outburst in the Caucasus." Filatov pointed out that the best solution to the Chechen conflict would be to hold new elections, but "the question is how to hold them."

Filatov confirmed Moscow's support of the opposition Chechen Interim Council headed by Umar Avturkhanov.

Filatov supposed that disbanding all armed formations and an amnesty were essential to the Chechen settlement.

Groznyy Planning 'All-Out Guerrilla Warfare'

LD0110152094 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1339 GMT 1 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The news agency Chechenpress told Interfax that on Saturday the general staff of the Chechen armed forces met in Groznyy to plan "all-out guerrilla warfare against the Russian occupational army." President Dudayev attended the general staff's meeting.

The news agency revealed no details of the plan but stressed that on Dzhokhar Dudayev's call militia units were formed and put on combat alert throughout Chechnya.

Official Reports Chechnya Situation 'Calm'

LD0110155294 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1515 GMT 1 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspndent Aleksandr Nechayev]

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 1 Oct—There were no terrorist acts in Russia on Saturday. "The situation is calm", Dmitriy Lebedev, duty officer at the Federal Counterintelligence Service's public relations center told ITAR-TASS, commenting on yesterday's threats from Chechnya of possible acts of revenge for the strike against the airport at Groznyy.

Today, Sultan Geliskhanov, head of Chechnya's State Security Department, categorically denied reports that terrorist acts are being planned. President Dzhokhar Dudayev "has banned his special services from even thinking of terrorist activity and has called on his compatriots living in Russia not to allow themselves to be dragged into provocations that would put all Chechens to shame," he told an ITAR-TASS correspondent in Groznyy.

Russian Units Reportedly Fighting in Nadterechnyy Rayon

LD0110185294 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Oct 94

[From the "Vesti" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Text] Here is the promised report from a deputy director of the Chechenpress agency in Groznyy.

[Begin Chechenpress official recording] There is no blockade of Groznyy. According to the information from the Main Staff, all roads to and from the village of Znamenskoye and the base of Beslan Gantemirov's gunmen have been blocked.

At today's meeting at the Main Staff, a plan was adopted to wage all-out guerilla warfare against the occupation forces of the Russian Federation.

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The village of Bratskoye has once again been shelled today, there are casualties among civilians. The head of the village administration, (?Isa) Temirbulatov, has said not only Umar Avturkhanov's fighters, but also Russian regular units are engaged in the fighting. Helicopters and armor with Russian marking are taking part in the shelling.

Today the head of the Main Staff of the Chechen Armed Forces said that reports on clashes in the village of Tolstoy-Yurt are a dirty invention of Russian propaganda. [end recording]

It was much more difficult to get in touch with the interim council headquarters in the village of Znamenskoye—probably because one can only telephone the opposition capital via Groznyy. But despite the fact that these parts of Chechnya are virtually in the state of war with one another, telephone lines are working. Our questions were answered by an aide to Avturkhanov, the chairman of the interim council.

[Begin recording] The situation around here is as follows: there is no blockade, but hostilities are going on in Tolstoy-Yurt, and armed forces have been pulled up to Urus-Martan. There are, of course, no Russian troops here, and there cannot be any. These are all troops of the interim council. Russia does, of course, assist us economically. But otherwise there has been no Russian intervention in the Chechen issue. [end recording]

Chechnya Village Attacked; Russia Denies Involvement

LD0210101594 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1003 GMT 2 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Groznyy October 2 TASS—By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sharip Asuyev:

Five combat helicopters attacked the Kalinovskiy village in the Naurskiy District of Chechnya today in the morning. According to the information obtained by ITAR-TASS at the National Information Service of Chechnya (previously the Press and Information Department of Chechnya), dwellings and other structures were destroyed as a result of the air raid. According to the preliminary information of the National Information Service, one person was killed and one wounded.

The Groznyy officials believe that it was initially planned that the helicopters would attack a military airfield near the village. However, they never reached the airfield. The situation at the airfield itself is being controlled by members of the volunteer corps of the village of Kalinovskiy and the armed forces of the Chechen Republic.

Moscow October 2 TASS—By ITAR-TASS correspondent Roman Zadunayskiy:

A spokesman for the Russian Defence Ministry refuted in an ITAR- TASS interview the statements, circulated by the Groznyy officials, that five helicopters, that bombed Kalinovskiy of the Naurskiy District of Chechnya today in the morning, belong to the North-Caucasian Military District and were manned by Russian crews. He stressed that Russian servicemen were not participating in the Chechen conflict in any way and were not supplying the opposition with armaments.

Previously the Chechen Provisional Council had announced that they had the helicopters, purchased from third countries and captured from the Dudayev troops. They are using them in the struggle against armed unions supporting Dudayev regime.

Chechnya Adopts Plan To Protect Independence

LD0210150994 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1235 GMT 2 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sharip Asuyev]

[FBIS Translated Text] Groznyy, 2 Oct—A plan of action to protect Chechnya's state independence and constitutional system, drawn up in detail by the chief staff of the country's Armed Forces, was approved at the sitting of the republic's Security Council on Saturday. Chechen President Dzhokhar Dudayev said this today in an exclusive interview with an ITAR-TASS correspondent. He did not disclose the details of the plan but, in his words, the plan: envisages all that is necessary to protect the people against internal enemies as well as against aggression from the outside.

Assessing the situation in Chechnya, Dudayev said again today that there is no political opposition in the republic and all kinds of rumors that there is, are being artificially whipped up. Yet again he blamed the Russian leaders for the events in Chechnya. At the same time Dudayev stressed that the edge of the tragic events incited by Moscow, including the use of Russian combat helicopters and other armaments against the civilian population, was aimed against Boris Yeltsin in the first place.

The article in the latest issue of the pro-government Groznyy newspaper SVOBODA [FREEDOM], which said that Boris Yeltsin and Dzhokhar Dudayev will probably meet tete-a-tete soon—quoting reliable sources—was probably also aimed at finding a way out of the crisis. Sergey Filatov, head of the Russian president's administration had earlier failed to confirm several reports in the mass media about such a meeting.

Neither the SVOBODA paper nor state bodies in Chechnya were prepared to tell ITAR-TASS the source of this information, or to comment on it. But most observers in Groznyy are more frequently taking the view that precisely extraordinary measures are required for today's regime in Chechnya to survive.

Chechen Government Steps Up Military Preparations

LD0210142894 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1338 GMT 2 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Chechen National Security Council decided at its meeting in Groznyy Saturday to

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take additional steps to improve the republic's security, an informed source close to the Chechen leadership told Interfax. He refused to elaborate.

Chechen President Dzhokhar Dudayev said at the meeting that Russia had shown its imperial nature and reliance on force in its Caucasian policy.

He emphasized that the latest events in the Caucasus and vigorous behind-the-scenes activities by certain Kremlin leaders confirm the opinion of observers that Yeltsin would come under attack shortly.

The source told Interfax that Dudayev thus made it clear that Boris Yeltsin would be accused of starting a new Caucasian war.

'No Fighting' in Chechnya; Tension Grows

LD0210142194 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1338 GMT 2 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Five helicopter gunships fired rockets at the village of Kalinovskaya in the Naura District of Chechnya, official sources in Groznyy told Interfax. According to the Chechen army headquarters, one person was killed and one injured.

The headquarters officials say that the helicopters were operated by the Russian North-Caucasian Military District Command while officials in the Russian Defense Ministry described these reports as misinformation.

Interfax's source in Groznyy assumed that the helicopters tried to attack an air strip nearby but the rockets hit the houses. He said that lack of anti-aircraft defense made it possible to attack the village with impunity.

The source also said that a bus had been bombed in the vicinity of the government building in Groznyy in early hours of Sunday. There were no injuries.

The source said that there was no fighting between the government and opposition troops Sunday.

On the other hand, he said that tension was growing by the minute.

Interfax could no contact the opposition headquarters in the Nadterechnyy district because the line was out of order in Chechnya.

Chechnya Does Not Intend To Attack Russian Cities

LD0210171794 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1630 GMT 2 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Chechen leadership again accused Russia of aggression against Chechnya. Chechen Vice-President Zelimkhan Yanderbiyev told Interfax on Sunday that the official Groznyy "has proofs" that Russian servicemen take part in the fighting on the side of the Chechen opposition.

He said that among them there are the killed and the wounded and that all of them had uniforms of the Russian Army and had relevant documents. He, however, refused to name the number of Russians who were killed over the past days in the fighting in Chechnya.

Yanderbiyev said that Chechnya "does not intend so far" to commit acts of terrorism in large Russian cities, including Moscow.

He said that the Chechen authorities are acting against the opposition, whose headquarters are situated in the Nadterechny District of Chechnya.

Yanderbiyev placed the responsibility with the Russian Air Force for air strikes from helicopters against the Groznyy airport and the Bratskoye settlement on September 30 and against the Kalinovskaya Village on Sunday morning. There is information, he said, that one helicopter crew was led by a lieutenant-general and the other by a colonel. The vice-president said that several helicopters were shot down over the past days. He said that they fell outside the territory controlled by the Chechen authorities.

The Russian Defense Ministry denies the participation of the Russian military in the developments in Chechnya.

Yanderbiyev refused to say about the decisions taken in Groznyy on Saturday at the meeting of the Chechen Security Council. "When we shall implement the decisions we shall tell you," he said. At the same time, the vice-president made it clear that under discussion was possible participation of the volunteers' corps in the actions against the opposition, he said.

Chechen Rebels Raid Airfield Near Groznyy

LD0210202794 Moscow Radiostantsiya Ekho Moskvy in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Chechen Interim Council has today confirmed its intention to storm Groznyy. In an interview to Moscow Echo, the Council's press secretary, Ruslan Martagov, announced that the first attempt was just battle reconnaissance. Also today opposition helicopters mounted a raid on a government airfield in the area of Kalinovskaya Cossack village. The opposition claims it destroyed several aircraft but according to a report by official Groznyy the raid was mounted by helicopters of the Russian air force and it is stressed that all rockets fell on dwellings. Vice- President of Chechnya Zelimkhan Yandarbiyev today once again accused Russia of armed interference in the conflict. He said official Groznyy possesses proof of the fact. Speaking of the possibility of mounting terrorist acts on Russian territory, the Vice-President noted that Chechnya was not as yet planning such a step.

'Itogi' Program Reports on Chechen Situation

LD0210215394 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 2132 GMT 2 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS]

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[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 3 TASS—The Chechen Prosecutor Usman Imayev, whom was taken into captivity by the Chechen opposition by mistake, has offered 200 million roubles to the opposition for his immediate release. Riding in a car on the outskirts of Groznyy accompanied by his guards, Imayev went in the wrong direction and found himself amidst Dzokhar Dudayev's opponents.

The Chechen Temporary Council accused Imayev of corruption and the collapse of Chechen law enforcement bodies when Imayev was in charge of them. In an interview with the Itogi news programme broadcast by independent television on Sunday, Imayev said that he could not say that he was treated badly, however he added that "no matter what happens, Chechnya will be free."

Itogi said that there is neither law, nor anyone in power in Chechnya now. Chaos is reigning in the republic and everyone is doing whatever one wants. One may go out into the street and no one knows whether he will come back. Shots have been fired in the republic round the clock for three years on end. All the rights belong to a man with a submachine gun. Every day and every night Chechen residents expect Groznyy to be stormed, and what one wishes most of all now is that this nightmare come to an end.

Head of the Temporary Council, Umar Avturkhanov, believes that "we are not the opposition now, but legitimate authorities recognised by the people, recognized by Russia and endorsed by the authority of the Congress of the Chechen People. Avturkhanov has predicted that Dudayev's regime will fall in some 5-10 or 15 days' time, in other words, in a few days.

The host of today's news programme, Mikhail Svetlichnyy, said that it looks like the Kremlin decided to wait until one of the warring sides will be strong enough to take the situation in Chechnya under control. "Moreover, there is a good remedy to strengthen one leader at the expense of weakening the other - money and weapons," the host said.

Military Gunships Attack Groznyy Suburb

LD0310063794 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0556 GMT 3 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sharip Asuyev]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Groznyy October 3 TASS—Groznyy's northwestern suburb, where Chechen government army and police units are located, came under a missile strike on Monday morning.

According to the Chechen Interior Ministry, two helicopter gunships with Russian markings shot a few missiles at the area. There were no immediate reports about casualties and destruction.

A Chechen airforce fighter plane took off after the raid but, judging from all appearances, was unable to overtake the helicopters which flew towards the Stavropol territory. It returned to the base after circling the city several times.

Chechen Republic Appeals to Turkey for Help

LD0310064294 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0628 GMT 3 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sharip Asuyev]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Groznyy October 3 TASS—Authorities in Groznyy have appealed to Turkey for help in defending the Chechen people's rights to independence and freedom.

Chechen Foreign Minister Shambeddin Yusef said in a message addressed to the president of the Turkish Republic Suleyman Demirel: "The Russian leadership has begun an open aggression against the Chechen Republic, using a gang of traitors for the purpose. Modern combat equipment and arms are being used, causing numerous casualties among peaceful civilians."

The Chechen Foreign Ministry has also sent information about the latest events in Chechnya to the association of unrepresented nations and other international organisations.

Chechen Government Appeals for Public Support

LD0310080294 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0718 GMT 3 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sharip Asuyev]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Groznyy October 3 TASS—The Government of the Chechen Republic has appealed on the Republic's citizens to rally on the national scale and take measures against "killers and gangs hired by Russia."

The government said in a statement circulated in Groznyy today that "the only effective force capable of immobilising the criminals is the common will and efforts of citizens."

The government expressed the hope that the people would actively support the resolute actions of the leadership of the Chechen Republic.

Calls on citizens to close ranks at a crucial moment and not to let the young Chechen state be destroyed have been continuously voiced at the meeting of supporters of Dzhokhar Dudayev, which has been going on for several days in Svobody (Freedom) Square in Groznyy.

Nonetheless, an analysis of the situation shows that the time of public meetings is past in Chechnya. No appeals or addresses, but only concrete actions of the warring parties can tip the balance one way or the other.

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Khasbulatov Calls For Armed Force Against Opposition

LD0310080494 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 0730 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The situation in Chechnya remains tense. Ruslan Khasbulatov, ex-speaker of the Russian parliament, has said in an interview that the ultimatum presented by the opposition to President Dudayev has expired and that it is now time to use arms. Khasbulatov voiced hope that hostilities will result in minimum casualties and will help put an end to the tyrannical regime.

Defense Ministry Denies Army Involved in Chechnya

LD0310101494 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0850 GMT 3 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 3 Oct—The information and press department of the Russian Defense Ministry has denied charges by the Groznyy authorities that Army helicopters are involved in the Chechen conflict. "Russian servicemen are not taking part in the conflict in Chechnya and are not supplying the opposition with military equipment or weapons," the duty officer at the information and press department told ITAR-TASS today.

This amounts to a denial of the claims made to ITAR-TASS by a spokesman for the Groznyy authorities that two combat helicopters responsible for this morning's rocket attack against a highway police post had "Russian markings." The police post is located on the Rostov-Baku road at the point where it enters Groznyy at the settlement of Alkhan-Yurt.

At the same time it has emerged that the rockets fired from the helicopters missed their target and exploded in a field near the highway police post. No one was hurt. Two fighter aircraft of the Chechen armed forces were scrambled, but the low-flying helicopters got away.

Because there are no communications with Znamenskoye [opposition headquarters], ITAR-TASS has not been able to check this report with sources in Chechnya's interim council.

Tougher Security Measures Introduced in Chechnya

LD0310104694 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1003 GMT 3 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sharip Asuyev]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Groznyy October 3 TASS—Despite all rumours Chechen authorities have not introduced a martial law in the capital, but have toughened security measures on Monday [3 October].

The Interior Ministry announced that all documents allowing to appear in Groznyy during curfew from 2200 to 0600 have been cancelled and new passes will be issued under strict control.

The curfew in Groznyy is ensured by 600 policemen at 60 stationary and mobile posts. However, Interior Minister Ayub Satuyev admitted at the Sunday government meeting, that the force is not enough and that the number of acts of terrorism and sabotage had increased of late.

Police are mostly concerned by thefts of fuel from enterprises and pipelines. To stop them it was decided to declare the urban part of Groznyy a special-regime zone. Control posts have been set up on all city roads.

Opposition Says Helicopters Piloted by Chechens

LD0310110294 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1050 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 3 ITAR-TASS—The helicopters which attacked the area where Dzhokhar Dudayev's armed units were located near the traffic control post on the Rostov-Baku road where it enters Groznyy belonged to the Provisional Council and were piloted by Chechen citizens, the Provisional Council's information committee told ITAR-TASS.

According to the committee located in the village of Znamenskoye in Chechnya's Nadterechnyy district, the Provisional Council has four helicopters with Chechen

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crews. The committee's spokesman, however, would not explain where and with what money the Provisional Council had purchased the helicopters.

Headquarters of the Provisional Council's allied forces rejected official Groznyy's report about casualties among peaceful civilians resulting from the air strike at the airfield near the village of Kalinovskiy last Sunday. According to headquarters, Provisional Council chief Umar Avturkhanov forbade strikes at Dzhokhar Dudayev's installations if and where such strikes might hurt civilians.

As concerns the situation in Chechnya's Nadterechnyy district, the Provisional Council's information committee told ITAR-TASS that Dzhokhar Dudayev was making efforts to create a powerful armed force near the village of Bratskoye which is still being controlled by his supporters.

Last night, units of the Provisional Council intercepted a bus carrying a large amount of arms and ammunition. The bus was intercepted near the village of Goragorskiy en route to Bratskoye.

Sources in the information committee of the Provisional Council also reported that some units of the government armed forces have crossed over to the side of the Provisional Council since Umar Avturkhanov announced partial amnesty regarding also Dzhokhar Dudayev's field commanders.

According to sources in Znamenskoye, Chechnya's procurator general Usman Imayev captured last week is being held in custody, but no acts of violence have been committed against him. The Provisional Council neither confirmed nor rejected the possibility of ransoming or exchanging Usman Imayev for any other person.

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International Affairs

Government Signs Agreement on Nuclear Material

LD3009194094 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1841 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kiev September 30 TASS-UKRINFORM—The government of Ukraine has signed an agreement on providing guarantees to use all nuclear material for peaceful nuclear purposes of Ukraine with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The agreement was signed by IAEA Director-General Hans Blix and Ukraine's Nuclear and Radiation Safety Committee Chairman Nikolay Shteinberg.

Putting all nuclear material for nuclear peaceful purposes under IAEA guarantee will help remove restrictions to deliver nuclear fuel and special equipment for Ukriane's nuclear power plants. The IAEA will install monitoring apparatus at all nuclear facilities of Ukraine in near future.

IMF Grants $360 Million Credit

LD3009133794 Kiev UNIAR in Ukrainian 0800 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Madrid, 29 Sep—The IMF and Ukraine reached agreement on a credit of $360 million to be granted to our state by the end of this year. This was announced today by IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus. He said: "This agreement is still to be approved by the fund's Board of Governors. In 1995, Ukraine can receive the second loan." Mr. Camdessus did not specify the size of this second loan.

Deputies Hold Anti-Kuchma, IMF Rally

LD0110224894 Kiev UNIAR in Ukrainian 2110 GMT 1 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Sevastopol, 1 Oct—A meeting-rally, attended by about 200 people, was held by Communist deputies on 30 September. Speaking before the electorate, deputy to the Supreme Council of Ukraine Oleksandr Bobrynyov pointed out that "the president and the government of Ukraine hatched a conspiracy with the International Monetary Fund and refrained from curbing the price rise, thus leading the people of Ukraine to poverty." In Bobrynyov's opinion, the president of Ukraine, Leonid Kuchma, was supporting the attempt of Crimea's President Yuriy Meshkov to dissolve the Supreme Council of Crimea and renounced this support only when he saw that Meshkov was defeated.

Ukrainian-Uzbek Documents Signed in Kiev

LD3009204594 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1957 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The government delegations of Ukraine and Uzbekistan signed an agreement on manufacturing and supplies of aircraft in 1994-2001, an intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in postal transfers and another one on forwarding of goods.

During the talks, the delegations also initialed a treaty on preventing dual taxation and a treaty on cultural cooperation to be signed by the two countries' presidents.

The Ukrainian delegation expressed its country's interest in increasing imports of cotton in exchange for Ukrainian sugar and steel pipes.

In particular, Ukraine will supply Uzbekistan with 5,300 tonnes of sugar and 20,000 tonnes of steel pipes, including 10,000 tonnes of big-diameter pipes.

Commenting on the results of the talks, Ukrainian Industries Minister Anatoliy Golubchenko said the two sides had completed the preparation of a trade treaty for the fourth quarter of 1994. He added that Ukraine still had a positive balance of trade with Uzbekistan.

Foreign Minister Meets With Israeli Counterpart

LD0210194694 Kiev UT-1 Television Network in Ukrainian 1900 GMT 2 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Ukrainian Foreign Minister Hennadiy Udovenko, the head of the Ukrainian delegation, held a meeting in New York today at the 49th session of the UN General Assembly with Israel's Foreign Minister, Shimon Peres. Hennadiy Udovenko informed his interlocutor of the plans of Ukraine's new administration and our state's domestic and foreign policy. The ministers exchanged views on the state and prospects for Ukrainian-Israeli relations.

Moroz Meets UN Officials in New York

LD0210105494 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 0900 GMT 2 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] A delegation of members of Ukraine's Parliament is continuing its visit to the United States of America. Oleksandr Moroz, chairman of Ukraine's Supreme Council, visited the UN headquarters where he met Amara Essy, chairman of the 49th session of the UN General Assembly. Moroz also met UN Undersecretary General Kofi Annan, who is responsible for carrying out peace-making operations and localizing conflicts in the world's hot spots.

On behalf of the Supreme Council of Ukraine, Moroz invited the UN undersecretary general to visit Ukraine in the near future.

Moroz also met Juan Antonio Yanez-Bornuevo, who presided over the UN Security Council in September. [Words indistinct] it was emphasized that Ukraine regards the UN Security Council as the guarantor of its national security and supports the decisive actions by this influential body aimed at preventing, averting, and resolving international conflicts.

National Affairs

Crimean Parliament Intends To Form Government

LD3009140994 Kiev UNIAN in Ukrainian 1330 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Simferopol [no dateline as received]—The Supreme Council of Crimea Secretariat

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on 30 September issued a statement announcing that "under conditions of the intense conflict between legislative and executive branches of power, the acute economic crisis, and a threat to the Crimean republic's statehood, the Supreme Council has assumed full responsibility for the formation of Crimea's top executive authority."

The statement also says that this decision by the parliament was prompted by the 9-13 September events when the Crimean republic's president made an illegal attempt to remove from power the parliament that had been elected legitimately and refused to sack the government at parliament's request.

Kuchma Pledges No Reversal of Crimean Autonomy

LD3009142894 Kiev UNIAN in Ukrainian 1250 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Simferopol [No date as received]—The Crimean Supreme Council session continued today with the following questions on the agenda: A report on the results of a Crimean Supreme Council working group's visit to Kiev; a report on the work of the Supreme Council Presidium; a report by the president on assignments abroad; and the provision of the republic's population with bread products. Serhiy Tsekov, Crimea's Supreme Council chairman, told deputies that the president's report on assignments abroad will not be heard because [Crimean President] Yuriy Meshkov failed to attend the session.

Parliament heard a report by Serhiy Nikulin, chairman of the standing committee for legislative issues, on the results of a visit by a group of Crimean deputies to Kiev where they met with the Ukrainian Supreme Council's Deputy Chairman Oleksandr Tkachenko, First Deputy Prime Minister Valeriy Samoplavskyy, and other ministers. In Serhiy Nikulin's words, "Ukraine's Supreme Council highly regards the Crimean parliament's potential and Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers is ready to provide the autonomy with financial assistance. [no closing quotation mark received]

(?The reason for) the financial vacuum the republic finds itself in, in Serhiy Nikulin's view, is the lack of contacts in the past eight months between Ukrainian and Crimean authorities, which was precisely what led to imbalance and disorganization of government.

Parliament also heard a report by Deputy Leonid Hrach, leader of Crimea's communists, on his meeting with Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma who reassured him that "whatever the developments, there will be no change to the status of the autonomous Republic of Crimea".

Kuchma Seeks Subordination of Local Council Heads

LD0110170694 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 1600 GMT 1 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Having coordinated his stand with heads of the oblast, Kiev, and Sevastopol councils of people's deputies, Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma submitted proposals to the Supreme Council of Ukraine concerning amendments and additions to the law of Ukraine on local councils of people's deputies.

The president of Ukraine proposes that local councils of people's deputies should retain their functions of the bodies of local self-government. Meanwhile, the president of Ukraine, with the submission of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, could vest the powers of the state executive authority in heads of councils and the executive committees they head.

In exercising the above powers, heads of councils and the executive committees they head should be subordinated to the Cabinet of Ministers, accountable to and controllable by the president of Ukraine.

It is envisaged that the president of Ukraine should have the right to rescind the instructions by heads of councils and the decisions by the executive committees they head that contradict the constitution, laws, and other enforceable enactments of Ukraine.

Horbulin Says Crimea 'Becoming More Confrontational'

LD3009180394 Kiev UT-1 Television Network in Ukrainian 1700 GMT 30 Sep 94

[Text] As you already know, yesterday [29 September] the Crimean Supreme Council session adopted a law on the government, in compliance with which the government is headed by the prime minister, not the president.

How do you assess the event that occurred yesterday in Crimea? An INTERFAX correspondent put this question to Volodymyr Horbulin, the secretary of the National Security Council of Ukraine.

The political crisis in Crimea is acquiring an ever more confrontational nature, Volodymyr Horbulin said. The adoption of the law on the government is evidence of the fact that the Supreme Council of the autonomy actually rejected the so-called zero option and decided to remove the head of the executive power from the sphere of real authority relations. Thus, the deputies actually assumed responsibility for the further course of developments.

The INTERFAX correspondent asked Volodymyr Horbulin: What actions the president of Ukraine may take in this situation?

The president of Ukraine has no powers to resolve such legal collisions. This is the competence of the Supreme Council of Ukraine and the judicial branch of power. However, if the conflict grows into the one with the use

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of force, or if control over the territory is lost completely, the president of Ukraine has the right to take and will take without fail strict measures. No one should have any doubts about this. Both the Supreme Council of Crimea and the president of Crimea are aware of this, and this is why they do not cross the bounds for the time being, beyond which the above consequences will follow, Volodymyr Horbulin said.

Tsekov Calls for Meshkov Resignation

944K2439A Simferopol KRYMSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 94 p 1

[G. Vasilyev report: "S.P. Tsekov: I Am Prepared To Resign All My Positions If the President Resigns"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of Crimea on 26 September attracted with good reason the attention of a multitude of deputies and journalists—the agenda contained, inter alia, two serious items. Supreme Council Deputy A.Sh. Korotko presented a report on the results of an audit of the expenditure of monies of the off-budget account of the Office of Public Affairs of the Republic of Crimea—the one that is headed by pseudo-minister V.M. Minin.

As follows from the audit statement, money was allocated wherever and to whomsoever. Some 47 million karbovantsy were spent on a reception for a delegation from Chuvashia. A group of experts, who allegedly drew up a program of the stabilization and development of Crimea's economy, was invited in for 134 million karbovantsy. Sixteen million were eaten up by the personnel of the security subunit of the president and the vice premier. Two brand-new Volgas were purchased for 1.6 billion, and "Altay" radio-telephones were supplied for the automobiles for merely 46 million. Compared with the amounts listed, the reception for a representative of the Trafalgar House company of Great Britain—some 6.86 million—appears literally paltry. Some 66.5 million karbovantsy were spent on Yu.A. Meshkov's aerial tour of Crimea—"in accordance with the agricultural program"....

The curious and energetic reader could add up all these figures and decide how much easier all our lives have become, how much the economy has stabilized, and to what extent we have been inundated with goods, from Chuvashia, for example, well, let that pass, from Britain and the Trafalgar House company.

Mr. Minin and his two deputies explain these outlays, of course, by concern for the good of the people. Undoubtedly, part of the people, though not the biggest part, has distinctly perceived this concern. For this perception it is desirable to be not a poor retiree but, for example, a member of the government or, at least, an employee of the Council of Ministers. Some 55 million karbovantsy were transferred to the Anis leasehold enterprise for the organization of a small store for "its" people working in the Council of Ministers building, as were a further 100 million of interest-free credit, which is directly prohibited by current legislation.

It should for fairness' sake be observed that crumbs from the master's table came the way of the poor people also. Fourteen million karbovantsy were transferred to fix the breakdown in the heating main at the Home for the Blind, and 7 million were received by the Hydrometeorology Center to purchase chemical agents for work to determine the contamination of the natural environment, and Crimean veterans grew particularly rich after 2.73 billion in lump- sum compensation transferred at the end of this April were divided among them.

Checks on the legality of the expenditure of the funds will continue, evidently, and it cannot be ruled out that the law enforcement authorities will be brought in.

Another question, which disturbs us all no less than the expenditure of our money, is whether the deputies will, finally, come to some arrangement with the president or do new upheavals await us? Quite a sharply worded debate broke out at the meeting of the Presidium in this connection. After all, the president, while having declared at the session that he had reversed his edict on the dissolution of the Supreme Council, duped people, to put it mildly—the edict was only suspended. Consequently, the deputies authorized to conduct the negotiations found themselves in a difficult position—they were forced to abide by their own decree (which has the force of law) that negotiations with the president are possible only after his cancellation of the anticonstitutional edicts.

"How would we act with any citizen who, having mustered an armed gang, seized the Supreme Council building?" Deputy R. Chubarov inquired and himself answered his rhetorical question. "They would all, surely, have been in jail long ago. But with the president we are agreeing to negotiations and thinking up for him some special conditions, although what he did is not in the least bit different from an armed seizure of power."

But there are, apparently, among the legislators, among the elite Presidium member-legislators, it may be said even, people that are not disposed to comply with the laws.

Judging by their speeches in defense of the president's actions, Deputies Yu.N. Zyryanov and A.V. Bruns have nothing against the dispersal of themselves and the armed seizure of power.

In their opinion, which was bolstered by an ardent speech from the floor by Deputy N.A. Grudina, above all laws and constitutions at a height unattainable for mere mortals soars the flawless personality of Yu.A. Meshkov, who is not bound by any trifling obstacles like the law and morals. We have already experienced this in our history, it would seem, and not that long ago....

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"According to all considerations of the law, morals, and ordinary decency, the president is responsible for the creation of this situation and should resign," S.P. Tsekov, chairman of the Supreme Council, declared, "and were it proposed that I resign all my positions, of both chairman and deputy, in the event of the voluntary resignation of the president, I would agree to do so unhesitatingly."

So the vote of the Presidium demonstrated the fate of the negotiations with the president: They will take place only if he cancels all his edicts aimed against the Supreme Council. His actions, in turn, demonstrate quite a hard-line position. Deadlock? We will see....

Tsekov Deplores Meshkov Presidency

944K2443A Simferopol KRYMSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 94 p 1

[Report by O. Volodin: "Time To Form a Capable Government"]

[FBIS Translated Text] At a working meeting of editors of city and district newspapers on 27 September at the Supreme Council of Crimea, S.P. Tsekov, chairman of the Crimean Parliament, termed the political situation on the peninsula complex and dependent on the continuing confrontation between the executive and the legislative branches of power.

As S.P. Tsekov emphasized, he had originally opposed the establishment of the institution of the presidency in Crimea on the grounds that, under specific conditions, the concentration of full power in the hands of one person could produce negative results. Alas, the events that followed the election of president Yu.A. Meshkov have confirmed the validity of such fears.

At a time when the Supreme Council of Crimea, as the legislative authority, was consistently mounting guard over the law, the president was given to violations of it, explaining this by considerations of "expediency." Yu.A. Meshkov constantly demanded that the parliament grant him powers that were not specified by the Constitution of the Republic of Crimea, the so-called decree power, for example.

At a time when the Supreme Council was insisting on the need for confirmation of the structure of the government, this was not done for almost six months. More, the Government of Crimea has not in eight months been formed at all. Seven persons have been appointed to ministerial office, but the status of the remaining 20 who have been working with it is not known.

When, however, it became clear that many of the promises that the president had made in the period of the election campaign were, to put it mildly, far from realization, a search for "enemies" began in order to divert Crimeans' attention away from economic and other difficulties. The parliament, which was allegedly hampering the president, was declared to be such an "enemy," what is more.

We did not limit the rights of the president, S.P. Tsekov observed. If the content of the corresponding chapters in the old and new constitutions of Crimea are compared, they are identical. We merely began to bring current legislation into line with the constitution.

And then the well-known events of 11-12 September, which cannot be classified other than as an anticonstitutional coup, burst forth. After which the president began to speak of the "zero option." But can the law and lawlessness be regarded in the same plane?! The parliament was, after all, operating strictly in a legal field. The president—this is another matter. Even if the parliament of Crimea agreed to the "zero option" proposed by Yu.A. Meshkov, this would not safeguard us against a recurrence of the September events. The present entourage of the president of Crimea, in which those that brought him and the "Russia" bloc to victory at the elections are quite few in number, is making the actions of the head of our executive unpredictable and frequently devoid of logic. Take if only his recent edicts on the dismissal of O.K. Adamanov as acting chairman of the State Committee for Nationalities of Crimea, whereas he is the deputy chairman of this organization. Or the edict on the dismissal as chief physician of the Nizhnyaya Oreanda Health Center, which is a leased enterprise and is not, consequently, within the sphere of presidential edicts.

There are many such examples. In S.P. Tsekov's opinion, the president should, after what happened on 11-12 September, have resigned.

In the present situation, when there is virtually no government and a difficult winter lies ahead, parliament is duty bound to act decisively and to form as quickly as possible a capable Government of Crimea.

Responding to a question concerning the recent decision of the Ukrainian Supreme Council, according to which parliament [two words indistinct] to bring the Constitution of the Republic of Crimea into line with Ukrainian legislation, S.P. Tsekov expressed confidence that the current friction in relations between Kiev and Simferopol would be removed in the course of the negotiating process between the two parliaments.

Questions connected with a search for paths of interaction of the parliament of Crimea and the news media were raised at the meeting. The participants in the meeting were notified of the Supreme Council of Crimea's preparation of a law on the press.

Crimea's Melnykov Blames Crisis on Meshkov

LD0110135494 Kiev UNIAN in Ukrainian 2200 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Sevastopol, 30 Sep—In failing to perform his duties as Crimea's head of government, President Yuriy Meshkov alone is to blame for the

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present crisis, Oleksiy Melnykov, Supreme Council of Crimea deputy chairman, told a meeting of Crimean Supreme Council deputies in Sevastopol's House of Officers. Discussing the political situation in Crimea, a group of electors supporting the president was adamantly against Melnykov's stance, while Deputy Hennadiy Rubtsov, deputy head of the top economic advisory body under the Crimean president said that neither revising the Crimean Constitution nor changing the government was timely now as Ukraine was seeking to alter the status of Crimea as a state, and that both the president and Supreme Council of Crimea should put aside all their differences and push ahead with concluding a treaty with Russia. [passage omitted]

Crimea's Russia-Unity Group Favors 'Zero Option'

LD0110175994 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 1600 GMT 1 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Serhiy Tsekov, chairman of the Supreme Council of Crimea, held a consultative meeting with the deputies of the Crimean parliament's Russia-Unity group. The discussion dealt with issues of settling the constitutional crisis on the peninsula following the decision by the Supreme Council of Crimea to strip Crimea's president of powers as head of the executive authority, and a relevant edict by Yuriy Meshkov on terminating the activities of the councils of people's deputies at all levels.

The group deputies spoke out in favor of the adoption by the Supreme Council of Crimea of the zero option, which was proposed by Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma, and which stipulates that both sides must rescind their decisions.

Viktor Nikolayev, representative of the Russia-Unity group, deputy to the parliament of Crimea, said that Serhiy Tsekov had spoken out against the zero option. Besides, constitutional amendments stripping the president of Crimea of powers as head of the executive authority are to be considered and submitted to the session of the Supreme Council of Crimea due to begin next week. Also, the functions of the legislative, executive, and judicial authority are to be vested in the Supreme Council of Crimea at that session.

Crimean Russian Party Holds Congress

944K2443B Simferopol KRYMSKIYE IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Sep 94 p 1

[Statement of the Russian Party of Crimea Press Center: "Second Congress of the Russian Party"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Second Russian Party of Crimea Congress was held last Saturday in Simferopol. Some 120 delegates from practically all regions of the Crimean republic took part. The political report was delivered by S. Shuvaynikov, chairman of the Russian Party, who dwelt in detail on the party's participation in the presidential and parliamentary elections, explained why the party had not joined the "Russia" election bloc, and confirmed its commitment in principle to its main program goals and tasks, which remained unchanged. These are the peaceful legal path of Crimea's return to Russia, the political and economic integration of the Slav peoples with the subsequent formation of a unified state of Rus, and an improvement in the social situation of retirees and working people and also struggle for the rights of the Russian population, which is the biggest national group in Crimea.

The congress delegates expressed in their speeches serious concern about the political crisis in the republic, which had arisen as a result of the opposition of the executive and the legislature and which was having a negative effect on Crimean statehood and realization of the Crimean-Russian idea, which was fundamental in the election promises of candidates from the "Russia" bloc. The congress adopted a statement that emphasizes that, if the leaders of Crimea retreat seriously from the promised political course, the Russian Party will be forced to switch from constructive support for parliament and the president to hard-line opposition to them.

The congress confirmed in the resolutions that were adopted the party's aspiration to the consolidation of Russian people and all Crimeans around the Russian national idea and the intention to hold as soon as possible a Russian Constituent Assembly of Crimea with the subsequent formation of a representative national body—a Russian Duma—and the party leadership was charged with forming a shadow government. It was emphasized also that the problems of the Russian population in Crimea should be the object of the attention of both the Kiev authorities and the Russian Government. It was proposed that deputies of the Supreme Council of Crimea from the Russian Party present a legislative initiative on amendments to the Constitution of Crimea that specify that any decision on the status of the Crimean Republic be made only via a national referendum. The congress delegates elected a new Political Council, of which S. Shuvaynikov was reelected chairman.

Cabinet of Ministers Issues New Appointments

AU0110204594 Kiev URYADOVYY KURYER in Ukrainian 29 Sep 94 p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers has made the following appointments:

Oleksandr Oleksiyovych Fedrytskyy—adviser to Ukraine's prime minister;

Mykhaylo Hryhorovych Kavun—chief of the Main Administration for Sociopolitical Issues at Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers; has been dismissed from the post of head of the Department for Interaction with Ukraine's Supreme Council commissions and Cabinet of Ministers local bodies of executive power;

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Valentyn Panteliyovych Lemish—chief of Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers Main Administration for Defense Issues; dismissed from the post of head of Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers Department for Issues of Defense and Military Mobilization;

Hennadiy Ivanovych Myronyuk—head of the Department for Issues of Science, New Technologies, and Ecology at Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers; dismissed from the post of head of the Department for Issues of Science;

Valeriy Hryhorovych Pshenychnyy—head of Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers Department for Issues of Law-Enforcement Bodies and Struggle Against Organized Crime; dismissed from the post of head of Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers Department for Issues of Law-Enforcement Bodies.

Yuriy Ivanovych Yekhanurov has been dismissed from the post of deputy minister of economy in connection with his transfer to another job.

Kuchma Wants Ukrainian as 'Truly State Language'

LD3009192094 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1705 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma said at a meeting with editors-in-chief today that he considered it as an important task for himself and the government to help Ukrainian to become "a truly state language." However, he added that this must not be done through force or pressure or by infringing on other languages.

Kuchma stressed that many Ukrainian central editions were losing popularity while the local media was gaining it. He said he was concerned over such a situation adding that "regionalization today must not have federalization as a result."

He also spoke in favor of making the Ukrainian media more influential. Kuchma said he believed that the Russian media was pushing out the national media in Ukraine.

During the meeting Kuchma instructed Ukrainian Vice Premier Ivan Kuras to work out a mechanism for implementing the president's decree providing for privileged taxation for Ukrainian newspapers and magazines.

Kuchma Opts for IMF-Guided Reform

LD0110175394 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1623 GMT 1 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] In the runup to this year's session of the International Monetary Fund Kiev voiced its intention to follow IMF guidelines in the efforts to carry out an economic reform.

From the political point of view, Ukrainian Economics Minister Roman Shpek said before leaving Kiev for Madrid, Ukraine is ready to get an IMF loan on IMF conditions. The president, parliament and cabinet alike are willing to show political goodwill, Shpek said.

President Kuchma's advisers are busy working on a report on the emergency moves for an economic and political reform.

They see the report as a plan for anti-crisis action which does not have to be endorsed by parliament.

A free-lance adviser to Kuchma, Petr Miroshnikov told Interfax that part of the report would be presented as a memorandum to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Work continues on the memorandum on economic reform.

Oil Terminal Deemed Key to 'Strategic Development'

WS0310072994 Kiev Ukrainian Republican Party Weekly Bulletin in Ukrainian 28 Sep 94

[Unattributed commentary: "Struggle for Independent Oil Is Going On"—received via Internet]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A debate is continuing in Ukraine whether Ukraine, four years into its independence, is a genuinely independent state. Politically, it is undoubtedly independent. In terms of economics, however, things do not look so bright. Economists say that it is a long and arduous path to economic independence. So far, Ukraine is riveted by a strong chain to the Siberian oil pipeline.

According to statistical data, Ukraine extracts about 3.5 million tonnes, which is only 7 percent of its real needs. The overwhelming majority of oil is supplied by Russia. A perception is held throughout the world that dependence on one source should not exceed 20 percent for national security reasons. The state-oriented economists and politicians understand this very well. This is why they have pressed for building an oil terminal on the Ukrainian coast of the Black Sea from the very first day of national independence. After energetic efforts by deputies in the former parliament, the case was brought back from the point of death. But thanks to the exceptional "vigilance" of Ruslan Bodelan, chairman of the Odessa Oblast Council, construction of that facility has been delayed on a variety of pretexts.

Volodymyr Horbulin, secretary of the Ukrainian National Security Council, believes that the oil terminal is one of the strategic goals of our national security. The legislative speaker at first said that this issue calls for a detailed analysis, and then initiated its discussion at the Supreme Council session. People's deputies addressed this issue on 20 September—but for some reason, this was during an evening session when the parliamentary ranks grow noticeably thinner. After heated debate, a proposal to remove all obstacles on the path to building

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the terminal received the support of only 173 out of the 303 deputies that participated in the vote; at the same time, 90 people's servants were busy with other things when this critical issue was discussed.

Devising a strategy for developing the oil and fuel complex, the State Oil and Gas Committee experts expect that in future, oil exports from CIS countries will not exceed 10-15 tonnes per year, and only on the condition that prices from this source will be lower than international. At present, Ukraine pays Russia $105 a tonne, even though that oil is cheaper elsewhere. Experts admit that the Russian source is not reliable in many respects. First, oil production in that country is declining. In 1989, it was 555 million tonnes, compared to 300 million tonnes in 1994. Scientists predict that Russian oil deposits will be exhausted in around 12 years. Russian oil is also unreliable because of its high sulfuric content.

Speaking to members of the League of Parties and Countries of the Inter-Sea Region at their conference, Oleh Soskin, deputy director of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations at the Ukrainian National Science Academy, said that Russia will have to import oil in as little as three years. This is why a Ukrainian oil terminal is an issue of strategic development. [passage omitted]

With its own terminal, Ukraine will have access to alternative sources of oil and improve the reliability of its supplies to Europe. This, in turn, means more foreign investment in the terminal's construction, and less money that Ukraine would have to put into the project. Ukraine might reap profits ($15-20 per tonne of oil) from transits to Europe, which could then be funneled for purchasing raw materials and modernizing the oil industry. This would facilitate Ukraine's integration into the European community and improve its international image.

If Ukraine had its own terminal, oil would be supplied by the pipeline to the Turkish port of Samsun, and then for another 700 km by tankers to Odessa. Ukraine won a tender for the construction of a pipeline running from the oil fields to the port of Samsun. Professor Ihor Yukhnovskyy stressed that Ukraine has never had a more profitable order. The terminal's construction would cost up to $2.5 billion, with its first stage consuming $800 million.

Construction of the underwater part will take five months, but the most favorable months have already been squandered. So the whole project will be put off until next spring. Moreover, every day of delay means losses of the allocated funds. The construction of the coastal part will not be completed in less than 18 months; and so Ukraine is in for at least another 18 months of oil price fever.

Oil transits across Ukraine open up another prospect for the country—the building of pipelines. As Ukraine has modern pipeline building technologies, it seeks the right to build them.

Russia understands this all too well. This is why it sped up the revamping and expansion of the 40-million [?dollar] oil terminal in Novorossiysk. Its capacity will be 80 million tonnes of oil. If Russia manages to activate its terminal first, it will become the main distributor of Arab oil flowing to Europe, and it will again dictate its political will to Europe. This is the reason why Russian special services do their best—resorting to what one prominent scientist called the system of renegades—to impede construction of the Ukrainian terminal. Once the terminal issue arose, Ruslan Bodelan from Odessa reportedly asked: "And what will happen to Russia?" So it does not come as a surprise that no one else other than Bodelan was the most ardent enemy of the oil terminal project. The former protege of Leonid Kravchuk, Valentyn Symonenko, is another staunch opponent. The two men, and all those supporting them, trotted out an argument about an extremely complicated ecological situation in Odessa. They pointed to reconstruction of the oil harbor in Odessa with the capacity of 4 million tonnes per year as an alternative means of oil supplies, claiming that after the reconstruction its capacity may increase to 12 million tonnes.

Yuriy Kostenko, Ukrainian environmental protection minister, stated that the harbor's reconstruction will cost Ukraine much more than the building of a new terminal. He also said that in other countries—in Israel, for example—terminals are even built in resort areas. In his words, the coal industry represents a much greater ecological threat to Ukraine than the terminal. At the Ukrainian Supreme Council session, the minister said that President Kuchma had recently issued a classified decree on the development of nuclear power engineering. But for some reason, environmental scientists from Odessa, along with their mentor Bodelan and Symonenko, are not concerned with this.

Chernobyl Turbogenerator Stops Due to Fault; Repaired

LD3009152794 Kiev UNIAR in Ukrainian 1445 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Kiev, 30 Sep—The turbogenerator of the first generating set at Chernobyl AES [nuclear electric power station] was disconnected at 1700 [1500 GMT] on 29 September due to a fault in the slide valve of the turbine speed control. The fault was removed in nine hours, and the station is now back to normal.

Bread Prices Rise 50 Percent in Kiev

LD0110141194 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1200 GMT 1 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] In Kiev, the retail price of bread has gone up by an average of 50 percent. Starting today, one kilogram of wheat bread will cost 4,000 karbovantsi.

The Kiev executive committee's decision came after corresponding recommendations by the Ukrainian Government, which intends to free bread prices completely by January 1995. Experts reckon that after subsidies are withdrawn the price of bread in Ukraine could rise by a further 200-250 percent.

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Belarus

Lukashenka Signs Edict Reorganizing Government

WS3009134694 Minsk BELAPAN in English 1200 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka has signed a decree changing the structure of the central government bodies in the Republic of Belarus, which envisages the reorganization and decrease of the number of ministries and departments. In accordance with the decree, the Ministry of Education will be transformed into the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Social Security—into the Ministry of Social Protection. The State Committee for Antimonopoly Policy and the State Committee of Industry and Interindustrial Productions will be transformed into ministries with the same names, the State Committee on Labor and Social Protection of the Population—into the Ministry of Labor.

The president has abolished the Committee for Social Protection of Servicemen, Militiamen, Afghan Veterans, Retired Servicemen and Members of Their Families at the Council of Ministers. Its functions will be passed over to the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the Ministry of Social Protection, respectively. The functions of the abolished Committee of Land- Surveying will be delegated to the Ministry of Architecture and Construction. The State Insurance Supervision, the Committee on Precious Metals and Stones, the State Inspection on Securities and the Central State Taxation Inspection will be included into the structure of the Ministry of Finance with the rights of juridical persons.

The president has recommended the local soviets of people's deputies to bring the structures of their executive bodies into accord with the new structure of the central government bodies.

Supreme Soviet Adopts Anticrisis Program

LD3009171594 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1402 GMT 30 Sep 94

[By BELINFORM correspondent for TASS]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Minsk September 30 TASS—An emergency anti-crisis program was approved by 193 deputies of the Byelorussian [Belarusian] parliament today.

At the same time, the deputies rejected a request of the Byelorussian president for additional powers. The president wanted his decrees and instructions to be applied till the introduction of changes and amendments in laws and bills that run counter to the Constitution. The parliament recommended the government to take into account the critical remarks and instructed commissions to prepare and submit to the president and the parliament proposals on changes and amendments to the economic legislation.

The Byelorussian economy is in deep crisis. The gross national product has dropped by 26 per cent as compared to 1993, the national revenue decreased by 27 per cent and the overall production output by 27.3 per cent. The investments, the living standards have dropped as well, and unemployment and the crime rate have increased.

The anti-crisis program was elaborated by the Byelorussian prime minister, his five deputies, the chairman of the National Bank Board, eleven ministers and committee chairmen, directors of two economic institutes, presidents of the Byelorussian Scientific- Production Association, the Union of Businessmen, the Union of Entrepreneurs and Lease-holders. Full responsibility is carried by President Alyaksandr Lukashenka.

Entrepreneurs Criticize Presidential Decree

WS3009141394 Minsk BELAPAN in English 1200 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] We have learned that leaders of the Belarusian Union of Entrepreneurs [UEB] expressed their disagreement with some points in the Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka's decree "On Measures for Satiating the Republic's Market with Goods and for Preventing Ungrounded Rise in Prices for Them." For instance, in the opinion of Syarhey Pirozhnik, UEB Vice-President, taking into account the fact that industrial enterprises' warehouses are overstocked with finished products, it is inexpedient to prevent state-owned enterprises from selling their products to non-state commercial companies. As is generally known, the president put a ban on selling consumer goods to non-state commercial firms that have no retail trade outlets.

The UEB leaders also deprecated the point in the decree, according to which after privatization trade enterprises must keep their specialization with no fixed term. "Together with the Ministry of Trade, the Union of Entrepreneurs intends to apply to Alyaksandr Lukashenka for setting a specific period after which a trade enterprise may change its specialization, S. Pirozhnik said. We will suggest that this period should last for three years".

The interests of private entrepreneurs were disregarded in the decree's point according to which trade enterprises should apply to local soviet's executive committees for premises for arranging trade. "To allow this means to favour the strengthening of the state monopoly in the sphere of trade", S. Pirozhnik said.

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Government Against Introducing National Currency

LD3009190294 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1701 GMT 30 Sep 94

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature: compiled by Nikolay Zherebtsov, Andrey Petrovskiy, edited by Vladimir Shishlin]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The draft program of urgent measures to draw Belarus out of the economic crisis which was presented by President Alyaksandr Lukashenka to the parliament for consideration this Thursday does not foresee introduction of national currency in the republic, the presidential administration reported to Interfax. IF Note: In May 1992 the republic has introduced banknotes of the National Bank of Belarus (the so called "bunnies").

Interfax interlocutor pointed out that from the technical point of view the republic is ready for the introduction of the national currency long ago. The Belarussian rubles depicting prominent historic personalities were printed in 1993 in Germany and now are being stored in the National Bank of Belarus.

However, the representative of the presidential administration underlined that the republic's government and the president deem it inexpedient to introduce national currency under the average inflation rate amounting to more than 40 percent every month. According to Lukashenka, "the galloping inflation will depreciate new money very soon" and introduction of national currency "will have no sense."

Due to this Lukashenka deems it necessary to ban utilization and cash circulation of foreign currency, including the Russian ruble, on the territory of the republic.

Representative of Lukashenka's administration also indicated that the Belarussian government does not officially reject the idea of unification of Belarus' and Russia's monetary systems. However, this unification is doubtful in the near term because Russia substantially outstrips Belarus in the pace of economic reforms. In particular, the difference in inflation rate exceeds 30 percent every month (40 percent in Belarus and 5-6 percent in Russia).

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Kazakhstan

Official on Nazarbayev Visits

LD3009212194 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1701 GMT 30 Sep 94

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Nursultan Nazarbayev speaking at the end of his first formal visit to Italy has described it as his country's political and economic presentation in that country, senior presidential aide Konstantin Zhigalov said.

In an interview with Interfax, he said the president was happy that his meetings with Italian officials and leading industrialists and businessmen had been productive.

The two countries signed a range of documents on the principles of bilateral relations, economic contacts, investment incentives and prevention of dual taxation, scientific and technological co-operation and consultations between their foreign ministries. All of this forms a solid groundwork for the intensification of bilateral relations, Nazarbayev believes.

Zhigalov said the fact that the Italian president and prime minister had accepted Nazarbayev's invitation to visit Alma-Ata [Almaty] is an indication of their interest in Kazakhstan.

Nazarbayev also described as fruitful his tour of Saudi Arabia. This and the president's tour of Egypt last year gives new accents on Alma-Ata's Arab policy, presidential spokesman Nurlan Danenov said.

However, he said this did not mean a weakening of contacts with CIS nations or countries of Europe and America.

On lengthy talks between the Kazakh leader and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, Danenov said the King was on the whole supportive of Nazarbayev's initiative aimed at greater confidence building in Asia. The two countries pledged support for the Middle East peace process, Central Asian security and the Security Council resolution for Bosnia.

They also signed an outline agreement on co-operation in trade, economic, investment and technological areas which, Danenov said, lays the basis for consolidating bilateral ties. A large delegation of Saudi businessmen due to arrive in Alma-Ata will discuss concrete projects with Kazakh officials.

Nazarbayev's crowded agenda also included a meeting with Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization Khamid Algabid. The Kazakh leader pledged to widen contacts with that organization and his country's readiness to join it in the observer capacity.

Nazarbayev Performs Pilgrimage to Mecca

LD0310082994 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 0652 GMT 3 Oct 94

[Video report by correspondent Anna Nugmanova; from the "Novosti" newscast]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Announcer] President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev performed the pilgrimage to Mecca. [passage omitted]

[Nugmanova] Believers in Allah from Kazakhstan have not until now been able to perform the hajj in an organized manner. The hajj transforms people, making them more moral and capable of doing good. Religions in Kazakhstan are not in opposition but on the contrary coexist and complement each other.

[Begin Nazarbayev recording] The two main religions, Christianity and Islam, (?can live together) in the future, into the 21st Century. Relations between these two religions should be such that not conflict but cooperation and mutual understanding takes place between peoples and countries. [end recording]

Poll Cites Resistance To Moving Capital

LD0110160494 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1339 GMT 1 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Only 23.8 percent of Kazakh residents support relocating the republican capital from Alma-Ata [Almaty] to Akmola, formerly Tselinograd, the Alma-Ata newspaper Karavan said Friday [30 September].

Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev put forward this proposal at a parliamentary session in early July. In his opinion, the republican capital must be located in the center of the country rather than on its border. He motivated his proposal by saying that Akmola was situated on the natural border of the two main ethnic groups - Russians in the north and the Kazakh in the south.

According to a survey, a total of 52.8 percent of Kazakh citizens disapprove of and 14.9 percent show indifference to relocating the republican capital. A total of 8.5 percent found it difficult to answer the question.

As many as 64.5 percent of respondents were convinced that the issue must be submitted to a referendum. The newspaper said that the Kazakh were "skeptical" about the official arguments of the need to relocate the capital. A total of 59.9 percent of those asked believe that the relocation will imply unjustified material expenses.

Foreign Minister Departs for UN Session

LD0110164594 Almaty Kazakh Radio Network in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The 49th session of the UN General Assembly opened on 20 September in New York. Foreign Minister Kanat Saudabayev left for the United States today to attend the UN's 49th session. A representative from Kazakhstan has recently been elected the deputy chairman of the UN's General Assembly. He represented a group of Asian countries and won in a tough competition. The fact speaks for

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itself: First of all, it shows that Kazakhstan is strengthening its positions in the world and the great trust in Kazakhstan's diplomacy.

Foreign Minister, Iranian Envoy on Accords

LD3009164694 Almaty Kazakh Radio Network in Russian 0400 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Translated Text] On 29 September Foreign Minister Kanat Saudabayev received Iranian ambassador Rasul Islami, who handed to him a personal message from his country's foreign minister, 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

During their discussion both sides expressed satisfaction with development of bilateral trade and economic relations.

It was noted that earlier agreements reached by Kazakh and Iranian leaders are now beginning to function. For example, the Mangystau Region and the Iranian province of Gilan, which are both situated on the Caspian seaboard, are establishing close economic relations. In the near future, the regular shipping route will start running between the ports of Aktau and Bandar-e Anzali. The bulk of the flow of goods between Kazakhstan and Iran will travel by this route.

From October this year Kazakhstan Airways will start regular flights between Alma-Ata [Almaty] and Mashhad.

A visit that Trade and Industry Minister Vyacheslav Kostyuchenko is to pay to Iran in the near future will also promote the implementation of the earlier agreements.

Pakistani Interior Minister on Drug Trafficking

LD0110163094 Almaty Kazakh Radio Network in Kazakh 1500 GMT 1 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Pakistan Interior Minister Nasirullah Khan Babar, who is on a working visit to Kazakhstan, met the leadership of Kazakhstan's Interior Ministry. Also attending the meeting was the Pakistan ambassador to Kazakhstan. General Isakov, acting interior minister, his deputy General Kaydarov, and other senior officials and foreign guests discussed issues of combatting drug trafficking. Pakistan's interior minister in his turn briefed them on the measures that are being taken by his government in combatting drug the menace. [passage omitted]

Kyrgyzstan

Agreement Reached With Pakistan on Trade

BK0210162094 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan have agreed to begin overland trade on a trial basis to begin via the Karakoram Highway in the last week of November. The decision was made during the talks between delegations of the two countries in Bishkek. The Pakistani delegation was led by Interior Minister Major General, retired, Nasirullah Khan Babar, while the Kyrgyz delegation was led by (S.A. Iblisov), leader of the delegation and Kyrgyz transport and communication minister. The Kyrgyz minister expressed great appreciation for the establishment of his country's relations with Pakistan and said that further contacts between Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan will strengthen the existing brotherly relations between the two countries. Later, the Pakistani delegation left for Kashgar.

Prime Minister Demands 'Urgent' Economic Measures

LD3009152294 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1406 GMT 30 Sep 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Boris Mainayev]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bishkek September 30 TASS—Prime Minister of Kirghizia [Kyrgyzstan] Abbas Dzhumagulov has demanded that urgent measures should be taken by his cabinet for preparing the country for the coming winter and implementing the land reform. According to the government press service, he made this statement at a meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers, which lasted for about six hours on Thursday [29 September].

It turned out that Kirghizia was actually not prepared for winter. Schools, hospitals, homes for the aged and boiler rooms received only 30 per cent of the fuel they will need to live through the winter. Transmission lines, power substations and the lines connecting them with residential areas are not ready for greater loads either.

The government held a number of officials from the state administration personally responsible for preparations for the winter. At the same time, the government demanded that the finance minister should find money before October 15 for preparing the national economy for the coming winter.

The land reform is of crucial importance for Kirghizia. However, next to nothing is being done in this sphere. The restructuring of the Ministry of Agriculture was not carried out, it is not ready to function in conditions of a market-oriented economy. The government is planning to begin before October 10 the restructuring of the republican agriculture and to draw up a programme of support for individual farms. The discussion of the current situation in th Kirghiz industry was not easy either. The falling-off of production is continuing.

In the opinion of members of the government, the current economic situation calls for speeding up the restructuring of the whole of the industrial complex of the country. The high competitiveness of products, the replacement of imported goods with goods of domestic make, the orientation towards state programmes and the

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selection of priority subsectors in the Kirghiz industry should be the guiding principles in this process.

President Akayev Supports Two-Chamber Parliament

LD3009202194 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1701 GMT 30 Sep 94

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature: compiled by Nikolay Zherebtsov, Andrey Petrovskiy, edited by Vladimir Shishlin]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Askar Akayev appeared on national television Thursday [29 September] to announce that Kyrgyzstan is to hold parliamentary elections on December 24.

Akayev said he hoped that people would vote for the creation of a new two-house legislature which would ensure a better balance between the branches of power, and economic and political stability in Kyrgyzstan.

Kyrgyzstan's parliament all but ceased existence when most lawmakers refused to meet in session on September 27. The self-dissolution of the parliament brought down the government whose mandate expires, under Kyrgyz law, together with the mandate of the parliament that formed it.

President Akayev instructed the Abbas Dzhumagulov Cabinet to keep working until a new government was formed.

Akayev said that the October 22 referendum on adopting changes to the constitution "will strengthen the people's right to change and amend it."

He said that important changes to the constitution should only be made following a referendum. He said this would strengthen the authority of the constitution. He added that he was a supporter of holding referendums on other important questions affecting all Kyrgyz citizens.

Akayev said that if the people did not support the idea of creating a two-house parliament, then according to the 1993 constitution elections would take place to the permanent one- chamber parliament.

The president is convinced that the people, the main sovereign, cannot be deprived of their natural right to amend the constitution. He said the constitution can be amended only in a national vote which can enhance stability and strengthen the authority of the constitution. He also comes out for holding referendums on other vitally important issues.

Akayev finds it necessary to preserve the sound nucleus of the previous parliament. "This would set a good example and help ensure succession," said Akayev.

Speaking about the possibility of combining the deputy's mandate with a post in the state system of authority, he said that there is a constitutional way of solving this dilemma. Firstly, if the results of the referendum are in favor of a one-chamber parliament, according to the constitution, the elected deputy will need powers of a state official. But if the people opt for a two-chamber parliament, an official elected to the house of representatives, will have to apply to the Constitutional Court for a solution of this problem.

Akayev said that local governments must be strengthened. "The pyramid of representative authority, which stood on its head until recently, must be put on a solid footing," he said.

He also stated that the currently drafted tax laws envisaged the introduction and of and increase in local taxes, which is expected to strengthen the material basis of the local self-government bodies.

Grenade Fired at Cars in Bishkek

LD0310100094 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0905 GMT 3 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Boris Mainayev]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bishkek October 3 TASS—A shot from a grenade-launcher sounded around midnight in downtown Bishkek on Saturday [1 October].

An unidentified man fired from a grenade-launcher at cars near the Chinese restaurant Tienshans, Bolot Dzanuzakov, deputy chief of the Bishkek militia, told ITAR-TASS on Monday. Three cars burned out, two young women who were inside one car were wounded and hospitalised. An investigation is an progress.

Tajikistan

Rakhmonov Addresses United Nations

LD3009210694 Dushanbe Radio Tajikistan Network in Tajik 1200 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan reports that Emomali Rakhmonov had a packed schedule in New York on 29 September. He exchanged views with the leading officials of the UN Secretariat throughout the day.

During his talks with four of UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali's deputies, he discussed political issues with Marrack Goulding, under-secretary general for political affairs; humanitarian problems with Peter Hansen, under-secretary responsible for the Department for Humanitarian Affairs, the coordinator responsible for emergency assistance and aid; administrative assistance with Ji Chaozhu, under-secretary general for technical cooperation for development; coordination of policy and administrative issues with Nathan Desai. He also talked to James Speed, the administrator of the UN Development Program. In the course of these meetings

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special attention was paid to the need to further strengthen the activities of the UN in Tajikistan.

He also had open talks with CIS Executive Secretary Ivan Korotchenya. Preparatory points for the regular session of the heads of the CIS, to be held on 21 October, were discussed in detail. Emomali Rakhmonov discussed the same points at a meeting with Mircea Snegur, the president of the Republic of Moldova.

He held talks with Hamid Algabid, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO], in a cordial atmosphere. The ICO secretary general congratulated Tajik leaders on signing the agreement on a cease-fire and cessation of other hostilities. He said that the ICO was prepared to help Tajikistan in any way possible to end the war. Hamid Algabid gratefully accepted Rakhmonov's invitation to visit Dushanbe.

Emomali Rakhmonov also held lengthy discussions with 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He expressed his gratitude to Iranian leaders for their efforts in organizing the Tajik talks in Tehran. Both sides said that they hoped the problem of sending UN military observers to Tajikistan would be solved without delay, and that the provisions of the agreement on a cease-fire and ending other hostilities inside Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border would be implemented. Bilateral relations between the two countries were also discussed.

Emomali Rakhmonov received Najibollah Lafra'i, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, at the latter's request. The minister briefed him on the situation in Afghanistan. The head of the Tajik Republic said that he hoped the fraternal nation of Afghanistan would end the unfortunate events in the country and solve their problems by political means.

Tajik Foreign Affairs Minister Rashid Alimov, Karim Yoldashev, advisor to the head of state, and Lakim Kayumov, the republic's permanent representative to the United Nations, were present at these meetings.

Today, Emomali Rakhmonov, the head of state and chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan, made a speech at the general session of the 49th session of the UN General Assembly.

Yesterday, the UN Security Council discussed the arrangements needed to send military observers to Tajikistan. On this occasion the UN Security Council agreed on the measures needed to send a group of military observers—less than the 15 stipulated in the agreement on a temporary cease-fire and end to hostile acts on the border between Tajikistan and Afghanistan. Once the military observers arrive in Tajikistan the cease-fire agreement will take effect.

Rakhmonov Meets Ukraine's Moroz in New York

LD0310102094 Dushanbe Radio Tajikistan Network in Tajik 0800 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] According to a report from the Tajik Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Emomali Rakhmonov, head of state and chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Tajikistan, met with [Oleksandr] Moroz, chairman of the Supreme Council of Ukraine, in New York on 1 October 1994.

During their meeting, which was held in a friendly and sincere atmosphere, both sides exchanged views on issues concerning the activity of the 49th session of the UN General Assembly.

Emomali Rakhmonov spoke about the current situation in the republic, preparations for the referendum on the draft constitution, and the presidential elections which should promote the development of political and economic reforms in Tajikistan.

Moroz said he supports the measures taken by the leadership of Tajikistan to normalize the situation [words indistinct] within the framework of the constitution.

The speaker of the Ukrainian parliament wished the fraternal Tajik people success in resolving the inter-Tajik conflict as soon as possible. He invited Rakhmonov to visit Kiev in the middle of November this year. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Rakhmonov, Kozyrev Welcome UN Peacekeeper Support

LD0210095494 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 0800 GMT 2 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev and Emomali Rakhmonov, chairman of the Supreme Council of Tajikistan have declared their approval of UN efforts to support the peacekeeping operations by Russia, Tajikistan, and other CIS countries to settle the inter-Tajik conflict. They were meeting yesterday in the Russian mission at the United Nations.

Both sides stressed the importance of the UN Security Council's decision to send observers to the Tajik-Afghan border. They noted that the lessening of tension in Afghanistan would have a favorable influence on the settlement of the inter-Tajik conflict as well.

The main efforts to settle the conflict must be undertaken with interaction between Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and other partners in the CIS, Kozyrev said at the meeting. In this connection, the sides consider useful the idea of holding a meeting between the foreign ministers of Russia and the Central Asian countries.

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Rakhmonov Stops in Moscow on Return From New York

LD0310104794 Dushanbe Radio Tajikistan Network in Russian 1000 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Emomali Rakhmonov, head of state and chairman of the Tajik Supreme Soviet, arrived in Moscow today [on his way back from New York].

He intends to have a number of meetings with leaders of the Russian Federation on issues of mutual interest.

The head of the Tajik state will return to Dushanbe today.

International Observers Wanted To Oversee Elections

LD0110111894 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1020 GMT 1 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 1 ITAR-TASS—Advanced men of Tajikistan's ambassador to Russia, Abdumalik Abdullojonov, 45, who intends to run for presidency in Tajikistan's election ahead, addressed United Nations General Secretary Butrus Butrus-Ghali. The group's letter says "the chronic social, political and economic crisis in the republic can be overcome only by political reforms which would be accepted by the Tajik people and supported by the world community."

The authors of the letter submitted to the U.N. Secretary General a set of proposals to ensure a democratic nature of Tajikistan's political reforms.

The moves proposed by the group include the setting up of a commission with the participation of international organisations for verification of voter rolls in electoral districts, where hostilities had occurred, determination of numbers of voters outside Tajikistan and providing for their participation in the national referendum and the presidential election.

"The voting must be directly attended by the international observers. Required technical assistance to the election might be provided by the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which will be guarantors of compliance with democratic principles during the election campaign and the vote counting," the letter says.

Khabibulo Aripov, one of the representatives of the presidential candidates, today told ITAR-TASS by the telephone that the address to the U.N. secretary general was motivated by serious doubt that the election campaign will be fair. Aripov cited as an argument a lack of accurate fugures on the size of the potential electorate. The national sattistics has not so far ascertained the number of refugees and displaced people who in the years of hostilities left Tajikistan for CIS states and Afghanistan.

"In addition, we know about acts of moral and physical harrassment of future voters by supporters of the present candidate for president, Tajikistan's leader Emomali Rakhmonov, especially in the Kulyab and Kurgan-Tyube regions, where hostilities have recently taken place and unlawful armed groups are present until now," Aripov said.

Aripov also said a tainting campaign is being waged against Abdullojonov, who is the only challenger of Tajikistan's head of state. The parliamentary newspaper "SADOI MARDYM" ("PEOPLE'S VOICE") has recently accused Abdullojonov of "squandering away the nation's wealth, financial fraud and support to the armed opposition." According to Aripov, a series of similar articles is being prepared for publication.

All this is a warning that the election campaign is prone to serious infringements unless it is monitored by independent observers from the United Nations and the CIS states, first of all Russia and Uzbekistan.

Missiles Fired on Border Guards on Afghan Border

LD3009085094 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0643 GMT 30 Sep 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Galina Gridneva]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Dushanbe September 30 TASS—The 12th frontier guard post of the Moscow frontier guard detachment was brought under missile fire today in the morning. It was the second shelling during the past 12 hours, a spokesman for the press group of the command of the Russian frontier guard troops in Tajikistan told ITAR-TASS.

Tajik opposition fighters fired a total of 30 missiles at the frontier guard post. Firing positions of the enemy were destroyed by the reply fire of the frontier guards. No losses in the Russian units were reported.

Frontier guards from the 12th frontier guard post of the Khorgor detachment prevented another crossing of the Tajik-Afghan border by some 20 Tajik mujahideens going from Afghanistan on Thursday night, about at 23.00, local time. Frontier guards destroyed the floating craft.

Russian Border Guard Command Urges End to Hostilities

LD0310090994 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0841 GMT 3 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Galina Gridneva]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Dushanbe October 3 TASS—The Russian border guard command in Tajikistan urged armed opposition militants to stop provocations on the Tajik-Afghan border and said that "all responsibility for the aggravation of the situation on the border is born by

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those who with weapons in hands strive to delay the solution of the inter-Tajik conflict by peaceful means".

Despite the ceasefire agreement reached in Tehran, the armed opposition continues "unlawful and illegal actions on the border", the command said in a statement on Monday [3 October].

Russian border guards has cut short 13 illegal crossings of the border in the last ten days, six armed clashes took place and Russian border posts were shelled three times from the territory of Afghanistan.

On September 30 216 rockets were fired at the 12th border post.

The command said it qualifies the hostilities as "a rude violation of inter-Tajik and Tehran agreements and as an intention of the leaders of the armed opposition to disrupt the peaceful settlement of the problem".

Uzbekistan

CSCE Seminar Ends in Tashkent

LD3009191694 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1753 GMT 30 Sep 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Vilor Niyazmatov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tashkent September 30 TASS—An international seminar of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) ended in Tashkent today. Wilhelm Hoynck, secretary general of the CSCE, and Abdulaziz Kamilov, foreign minister of Uzbekistan, addressed a press conference after the seminar.

Hoynck said that the Tashkent seminar winds up a number of meetings held in capitals of Central Asian states since February. Among the key issues discussed in Tashkent, he named ensuring security, economic problems, protection of the environment and the human factor. He called detailed discussions on CSCE aid to positive processes in Central Asian republics of no small importance.

Hoynck added that the CSCE intends to open its representation in the Central Asian region with its headquarters in Tashkent.

Supreme Assembly Election Preparations Discussed

LD0110124894 Tashkent NARODNOYE SLOVO in Russian 30 Sep 94 p1

[FBIS Translated Text] The central election commission for elections to the Supreme Assembly (first convocation) of the Republic of Uzbekistan held its first meeting on 29 September. Commission chairman K.A. Ahmedov chaired the meeting.

The central election commission adopted a scheduled plan of basic measures to prepare for and conduct the elections to the Supreme Assembly. In accordance with the Law on Elections, 250 constituencies were created.

The commission considered the estimated expenditure on preparing for and holding the elections, and also discussed the structure and staffing of the central election committee over the period in which the elections are prepared and held.

In accordance with the requirements of the Law on Elections, the commission approved a draft copy of the list on which signatures are to be collected in support of political parties intending to participate in the election, a draft of the identification cards for would-be Supreme Council deputies and the people empowered to act for them, documentation for the election of Supreme Council deputies, and the formats for other election documents.

At the meeting the commission discussed other matters relating to the preparations for and conduct of the election campaign.

Deputy Supreme Council Chairman B.I. Bugrov and officials of the Supreme Council Secretariat took part in the work of the central election commission.

50,000 Signatures Needed To Participate in Elections

LD0110132394 Tashkent NARODNOYE SLOVO in Russian 30 Sep 94 p1

[FBIS Translated Text] In accordance with Article 20 of the Republic of Uzbekistan Law on Elections to the Supreme Assembly of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in order to nominate candidates to the Supreme Assembly, political parties must gather at least 50,000 signatures of voters in support of the given political party participating in the elections.

A political party may collect no more than 10 percent of the required 50,000 signatures in any one territorial administration area (the Republic of Karakalpakistan, a region, or the city of Tashkent). The signatures must be collected only by persons nominated by the election bodies of the political party.

The voters' signatures are to be collected on petition forms of the established format .

The official who gathers signatures must confirm that voters' signatures are genuine by his own signature, indicate the precise number of signatures and write his surname, initials and passport numbers on the petition form.

A party which gathers the number of signatures stipulated by the law must submit the petition form to the central election commission within 20 days from the date the elections are set.

If signatures on petition lists are forged, the central election commission for the elections to the Supreme

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Assembly of the Republic of Uzbekistan will refuse the given political party the right to take part in the elections.

Official Calls Kabul Bombing Accusations 'Absurd'

LD0110173694 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1642 GMT 1 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] Moscow, 1 Oct (ITAR-TASS)—The press attache of Uzbekistan's embassy in Moscow, speaking to an ITAR-TASS correspondent on the telephone, categorically denied the report by Kabul radio, describing it as absurd. Uzbekistan has never interfered in the internal affairs of its neighbor, Afghanistan, he said. He called the report by Kabul radio as "just another provocation."

Book by Karimov Published

LD0210193694 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The new book by Islam Karimov, president of Uzbekistan, called *Seeing a Noble Affair Through to the End* [Dovesti do kontsa blagordonoye delo], which was spoken of at the session of the republic's parliament on 22 September, has been published by the Uzbekistan publishing house.

In it, the head of the Uzbek state stressed that over three years of independence, the republic has achieved "substantial changes in all spheres of state and public life."

New Quarterly Financial Magazine Published

LD0110090794 Tashkent NARODNOYE SLOVO in Russian 27 Sep 94 p2

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The first issue of a quarterly magazine entitled FINANSOVOYE ZAKONODATELSTVO RESPUBLIKI UZBEKISTANA [FINANCIAL LEGISLATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN] has been published. Its editorial staff include top officials from the Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank, the State Tax Committee and the Sharq publishing and printing house, and prominent academics.

The magazine will help economic managers, entrepreneurs, economists, accountants and financiers to acquire a systematic knowledge of economic legislation and to stay abreast of any changes. The first issue contains articles by Deputy Finance Minister A. Abduqadyrov; I. Salimov, who is responsible for organizational affairs at the Supreme Council Committee on Economic Reform, Budget Policy and Local Government; S. Khrustselevskiy, chairman of the construction and industrial economists' club in the Union of Economists of Uzbekistan; A. Saidov and Sh. Dzhumamuratov, who are both doctors of law; and by other academics.

A collection of regulatory documents on accountancy is appended as a supplement.

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Armenia

British Parliamentary Delegation Arrives

NC3009201894 Yerevan SNARK in English 1322 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Yerevan, September 30 (SNARK)—A delegation of the British parliament, headed by Lord Shenon, has arrived in Yerevan today.

Lord Shenon said at the meeting with the leaders and deputies of Armenian Supreme Soviet that Great Britain had to make Turkey and Azerbaijan to change their attitude towards Karabakh problem. "Nagorno-Karabakh has proclaimed its independence before the USSR has disintegrated, and therefore, speaking about the revision of borders, we have to mind just borders of Karabakh and not Azerbaijan", said British lord.

Tomorrow parliamentarians from Great Britain are leaving for Karabakh. After their return to Armenia they will visit the northern regions of the Republic, suffered from the earthquake of 1988.

CSCE 'Technical Mission' Arrives in Yerevan

NC3009201794 Yerevan SNARK in English 1322 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Yerevan, September 30 (SNARK)—The technical mission of the CSCE has arrived in Yerevan today, SNARK has been known from diplomatic sources.

The aim of arrival of the CSCE's delegation, including the specialists on military medicine from the European Council's Centre of Conflict Prevention, is to learn possibility to organize here a medical service of the CSCE's observing mission, which is intended to be sited at the conflict zone. Tomorrow representatives of the CSCE will leave for Karabakh-Azerbaijani conflict zone.

Prime Minister Departs for Madrid IMF Conference

LD3009192394 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1804 GMT 30 Sep 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Tigran Liloyan]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Yerevan September 30 TASS—An Armenian governmental delegation headed by Prime Minister Grant Bagratyan left for Madrid today to attend an annual conference of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, sources at the Armenian governmental press service told ITAR-TASS.

Bagratyan will inform the conference of economic programs of the Armenian authorities and the progress of reforms.

The Armenian governmental delegation will continue negotiations with IMF representatives. If the negotiations fail, the Armenian prime minister will meet the ministers of finance and bank heads of the donor states to finance the Armenian stabilization credit late this year.

Yerevan hopes to receive 120-130 million U.S. dollars for social needs and development of agriculture and power engineering. It also plans to request double aid to restore areas affected by the 1988 earthquake and put forward a proposal on the credit program totalling 100 million dollars for reconstruction of Armenian highways. The Armenian delegation will ask for credits without interest or with low interest with an instalment payment within 35 years.

Paper Notes Eliasson Comment on Karabakh

944K2449A Yerevan RESPUBLIKA ARMENIYA in Russian 27 Sep 94 p 1

[NOYAN TAPAN report: "CSCE Advocates Iran's Mediation"]

[FBIS Translated Text] According to a report of Voice of Iran radio, Jaan Eliasson has paid a visit to Iran for an exchange of opinions on the Karabakh crisis. At the meeting with the minister of foreign affairs of Iran, J. Eliasson emphasized Iran's constructive role in the resolution of regional crises, the Tajik crisis included. He called for the greater coordination of the efforts of Iran and the CSCE Minsk Group on a resolution of the Karabakh crisis. "Iran, in view of its proximity, influence, and good relations both with Azerbaijan and with Armenia, is considered a determining and positive factor in the establishment of peace in the region," J. Eliasson said. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran described the efforts of Armenia and Azerbaijan for a settlement of the disagreements on the Karabakh issue highly effective. In the opinion of political analysts, J. Eliasson's visit to Tehran could be the start of new efforts for Iran's cooperation for an end to the five-year undeclared war. Iran could guarantee the legitimate and just interest of Azerbaijan and Armenia.

Nuclear Security Convention Signed

NC3009160994 Yerevan ARAGIL ELECTRONIC NEWS BULLETIN in English 0627 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Yerevan ("Azg" daily), 09/30/94—RA [Republic of Armenia] Vice Prime Minister [Deputy Prime Minister] Vigen Chitechyan signed an agreement in Vienna on September 22, according to which Armenia joins to the International Convention on Nuclear Security.

U.S., UN To Take More Active Role in Karabakh

NC3009160394 Yerevan ARAGIL ELECTRONIC NEWS BULLETIN in English 0627 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Washington ("Azg" daily - Past), 09/30/94—A meeting, lasting two hours, has been held between the Armenian and Azeri Presidents in New-York.

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It was initially planned to organize a four-lateral meeting between the USA, Russia, Armenia and Azerbaijan, but according to Western sources, Russia refrained from such an action at the very last moment.

As before, the essential demands of Azerbaijan were liberation of occupied territories and future of Shusha and Lachin, whereas Armenia was interested in status of Mountainous Karabakh and security guarantees for the Armenian population. The sides were unable to come to a consensus in these key problems, which hinder signing the Grand Political Agreement.

Western radio broadcasts report that Azerbaijan is unhappy about the position of Armenia. Particularly, Azeri Foreign Minister Gasan Gasanov said that "Azeri delegation was amazed by the position of L. Ter-Petrosyan in the New-York meeting, and we informed the Armenian side about this. We had to explain our position once again. Azerbaijan agrees that the Lachin corridor may operate as a humanitarian road, being controlled by international observers. And though Azerbaijan made a proposal concerning the status of Lachin, Armenia did not accept it."

Another problem, that caused contradictions, concerns stationing international forces. According to our information, the Armenian side demands to station international forces into the region in the current conditions, regardless their status and role. Azerbaijan believes that stationing of such forces may freeze the situation and peacekeeping forces should be only stationed after liberation of the occupied territories.

US experts also expect that the roles of the USA and the United Nations may become more active in this problem. Both Armenia and Azerbaijan noted that contradictions between Russia and CSCE are causing the UN to participate more actively. These problems will probably be discussed during the Aliyev-Ghali meeting on September 30, as well as during Butrus-Ghali's visit to Azerbaijan.

Azerbaijan

Officials Assassinated in Baku

Coup Fears Expressed

NC3009130294 Baku TURAN in English 1220 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Baku (September 30) TURAN—Last night within the period of three hours two persons close to President Aliyev were killed.

The first shots have been heard on Hadzhibekov Street. There near the entrance of his house the first Azeri Vice-Speaker, Afiaddin Dzhalilov, and his driver were killed by five shots. According to the latest information, the murderer fired a machine-gun. Two hours 45 minutes later the Chief of Presidential Department (President's personal intelligence), Colonel Shamsi Rakimov, was killed near "Gyzyl Sharg" hotel by a "Makarov" pistol.

The murderers disappeared. Operative Department in Azerbaijan's Ministry of Internal Affairs reports that last night there were sub-machine gun shots in different regions of Baku city.

The Speaker of Azeri Parliament, Rasul Guliyev, in his today's appeal to the nation said that these acts of terrorism are the activities of external forces and they are aimed against Azerbaijani state. The speaker called on the citizens of Azerbaijan to unite around President Aliyev in the face of danger.

Azerbaijan's Minister of Internal Affairs, Ramil Usubov, told TURAN that the developments, which took place last night, are acts of terrorism, which are aimed against sovereignty and independence of Azerbaijan.

The first signal for the beginning of destabilization has been heard right after signing of the oil contract with the Western companies on September 20. On September 21 at night four prisoners - the former Defense Minister, Rakim Gaziyev, his Deputy, Baba Nazirli, the Commander of Lachin's battalion, Arif Pashayev and the head of the self-proclaimed Talysh-Mugan Republic, Alikram Gumbatov, escaped from the isolator of Azerbaijan's Ministry of National Security.

[In a related report, Baku TURAN in English at 1225 GMT on 30 September adds the following, citing Azerbaijani Interior Minister Ramil Usubov: "Probably, the murders of Azeri Vice-Speaker and the Chief of Special Department are bound up with each other."

["I cannot exactly say whether several circles try to organize a coup d'etat in Azerbaijan, but even if somebody tries he will suffer a repulse," added Minister of Internal Affairs.]

["As the Chief of Department for Public Security in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Fatulla Guseynov, told TURAN, the Procurator of the Republic created a special group which is engaged in investigation. "It is difficult to say now whether it is a conspiracy against the current regime or high-ranking officials of the Republic settle scores with each other. However, the guarding of Parliament's and Presidential staff buildings is intensified. Presently sub-units of Presidential police guard key positions around governmental buildings."]

In his appeal to the nation President Aliyev said that this action was aimed against the state and nation and is a result of activity of hostile circles inside as well as outside of the country.

"There are several circles, which support Armenia's activities and come against Azerbaijan's independence. That is the result of their joint activities", President Aliyev said.

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"I do not think that it is a pure coincidence", President Aliyev said saying that the escape was committed on the next day after signing of the oil contract.

Russia was the only country, which negatively assessed the oil contract. On the day of signing ceremony, Director of Department for Information in Russian Foreign Ministry, Grigoriy Karasin, said that Russia will not recognize legitimity of the oil contract until pri-Caspian states conclude new agreement concerning the status of the Caspian sea.

Yesterday's acts of terrorism took place after completion of Russian-American summit, during which Russia unwillingly agreed with international settlement of the Karabakh problem and presence of a large contingent of military observers on the territory of Azerbaijan. In fact, Russia did not wish to allow America to interfere in the sphere of its vital interests. In his statements about the relations between Russia and the CIS-member states Russian President Yeltsin said that for Russia these countries mean the same like Haiti and Latin America for the US.

The latest events show that the next month will be important for President Aliyev in his attempts to leave a close Moscow's patronage. [as received] One can say that the confrontation between him and close supporters of Russian orientation - Premier Suret Guseynov, the Chief of Special Police, Rovshan Dzhavadov and ex-President, Ayaz Mutalibov - reached its highest point and may end in civil war, coup d'etat or creation of "compromise coalition". The second variant is hardly be expected. Several sources report that, last Monday after President Aliyev's departure to New-York, Azerbaijan's Defense Ministry sent an armoured group to Ganja to disarm Suret Guseynov's military units. However, the armoured group has been warned by the warring party and then they turned round and pretended conducting military exercise under the head of Azeri Defense Minister, Mamedrafi Mamedov.

The variant of June's of 1993 coup d'etat, when after the signing of the CSCE settlement plan concerning the Karabakh conflict the mutiny and then Armenian attack began, may be repeated in October. But this time the scenario can have the worst consequences.

Guliyev: Destabilizing Attempt

LD3009120494 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1030 GMT 30 Sep 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Sevinc Abdullayeva and Viktor Shulman]

[FBIS Translated Text] Baku, 30 Sep—A wave of political terror seems to have engulfed the capital of Azerbaijan. Shamsi Rahimov, head of the special directorate under the republic's president, has been killed. According to information as yet unconfirmed by official bodies, he was shot in his own apartment.

An ITAR-TASS correspondent found out today that this occurred late on Thursday evening, shortly after Afiyaddin Dzhalilov, deputy chairman of the Supreme Council of Azerbaijan had been mortally wounded.

The investigation of the exceptional occurrences, which is being carried out by the Baku procuracy, has been joined by officers from Azerbaijan's National Security and Interior Ministries. The press services of these departments do not as yet possess more detailed information.

Confidential sources have disclosed that these departments are now holding operational conferences that are looking into the circumstances of the two tragic occurrences. According to other information, the city's law-and-order forces have been put on alert, and the main streets in Baku are being patrolled by combined police and military details.

Speaking on national TV today, Rasul Guliyev, chairman of Azerbaijan's Supreme Council, pointed out that what had happened in Baku was "aimed at destabilizing the socio-political situation in the republic following the signing of the oil contract to develop the oilfields on the Caspian shelf." These murders, he noted, had been committed to "spread fear, panic and mistrust of the authorities within society."

The speaker claimed that they had been committed by certain forces "to throw the country into turmoil so as to come to power on that wave of unrest." In his address, Rasul Guliyev particularly urged the national army to be vigilant, declaring that, in the situation that had developed, provocations could be expected in the Azerbaijan-Armenia conflict zone.

There may be a link between the terrorist acts and last week's escape from a National Security Ministry investigation remand center by four detainees - former high-ranking military men - who have not yet been arrested. Nor is it impossible that there is a link between the two murders, which were carried out on 29 September just two hours apart.

It is clear from an official statement by the authorities that a state commission has been set up to arrange the funerals of the victims.

Politicians Condemn Assassinations

LD3009163794 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1418 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Azerbaijan's political organizations have condemned the murders of the deputy parliamentary speaker Afiyaddin Djalilov and chief of a special department at the office of the President Shamsi Ragimov in Baku on Thursday [29 September].

Azerbaijan's Popular Front—the biggest opposition organization—described the attacks as acts of political terrorism.

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The National Independence Party leader Etibar Mamedov has blamed the murders of the two senior Azerbaijani statesmen on forces trying to destabilize the situation in the country.

The chairman of the Social-Democratic Party Araz Alizade said that political stability must be preserved at any cost. He believes that convening an early session of parliament would be the best way out.

The session of Azerbaijan's parliament scheduled for Friday has been postponed due to the assassinations.

Political Leaders Comment on Terrorism

NC3009131994 Baku TURAN in English 1220 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Baku, September 30 (TURAN)—The Chairman of Azerbaijan's National Independence Party, Etibar Mamedov, says that he condemns all acts of terrorism since they are inimical to Azerbaijan.

The Chairman of Socio-Democratic party, Araz Alizade, said: "This crime is a handiwork of radical forces, which destabilize situation in order to seize the power". Araz Alizade also said that if President Aliyev wreaks his anger on the opposition, the situation in the country will worsen. "We considered and consider now that we have to achieve civil peace in the country. For this purpose we must pursue the 'round table' policy inside the country."

Araz Alizade said that the activity of force structures must be strengthened. He thinks it necessary to restore rights of all People's Deputies and to summon session of Supreme Soviet immediately.

Parliament Chairman's Statement

NC3009151794 Baku Azerbaycan Radio Televiziyasi Television Network in Azeri 1300 GMT 30 Sep 94

[Statement issued by Rasul Guliyev, chairman of the Azerbaijani Supreme Soviet; date not given—read by announcer]

[FBIS Translated Text] Dear compatriots, Afiaddin Dzhalilov, the deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet and people's deputy, and Shamsi Rahimov, head of the Special Directorate under the Azerbaijani Republic's president, were cruelly murdered by unknown criminals at around 2130 and 2330 respectfully on 29 September. The Azerbaijani people lost two sons who were loyal to the country and people.

You all know that important work has been carried out lately to end the war and revive our Republic's economy. The cease-fire has been observed for the past four months and more. Oil deals of historic importance have been concluded with foreign countries. The European Union allocated $50 million to Azerbaijan. The credits to be opened to our Republic by the World Bank and IMF are becoming a reality. Important steps are being taken in the sphere of economic reform. All these things have undoubtedly disturbed the enemies of the Azerbaijani people. Here lies the source of the terror and the crimes against the Azerbaijani people. What is the aim of those who incite and carry out such crimes? It is to put our Republic's independence in doubt; spread fear, panic, and confusion, and, primarily, create distrust among the people at home; distract the attention of the Azerbaijani leadership from the solution of the people's urgent problems; create confusion inside the Army; and create conditions for the renewed occupation of Azerbaijani land. In short, to put up for auction the independence of the Azerbaijani people and state and thus achieve power through such a treacherous method, implementing hideous aims.

It is no coincidence that these acts of terror took place at a time when our Republic's President Geydar Aliyev has been taking an important step on the international political platform by visiting the United States. Aliyev's address to the 49th UN General Assembly session and his diplomatic contacts constitute a historic phase in improving Azerbaijan's international position. Suffice it to say that the UN General Assembly had not hitherto been addressed by the Republic's president in the three-year independence of Azerbaijan.

Dear compatriots, we must not be shaken by the tragedy that occurred today; we should unite firmly around the Republic's president. The law enforcement organs must be merciless against the criminals and the murderers should be found and punished as soon as possible. Our army should be watchful and alert, should not heed any sedition and intrigue, and should guard the country.

May God bless the deceased. This crime will not go unpunished.

Aliyev Statement on Violence

NC3009180194 Baku Azerbaycan Radio Televiziyasi Television Network in Azeri 1615 GMT 30 Sep 94

[Statement issued by President Geydar Aliyev in New York on 30 September—read by announcer]

[FBIS Translated Text] Dear compatriots: Some of our internal and external enemies have been carrying out overt destructive activities against the successful steps being taken for our republic's independence. The prominent state officials Afiaddin Dzhaliiov, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet, and Shamsi Rahimov, head of the republic's Special Directorate, were brutally murdered on 29 September. I express my deep condolences to the families of the deceased. May God bless them.

This act of terrorism is undoubtedly another in the chain of recent crimes directed against Azerbaijan's independence. These forces, which have committed a number of grave crimes of late and recently helped organize the escape of four inmates charged with treason against the state, are resorting to the ugliest methods to undermine social and political stability in the republic, to create an

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artificial confrontation and a state of anxiety, and finally to force the country to turn back from its road of political and economic independence. This is also directed at weakening the Azerbaijani Republic's struggle against military aggression.

The Azerbaijani state, which has sufficient strength and every means to protect its sovereignty, will take the most resolute measures to obstruct such hireling and treacherous movements.

Dear compatriots: I wish you ample firm patience, resolve, and unflagging will in these difficult, trying days and I assure you that no force will be able to turn us back from the just road we have embarked upon.

[Signed] President of the Azerbaijani Republic Geydar Aliyev, United States, New York, 30 September 1994.

Law Enforcement Criticized Over Murders

NC3009205394 Baku Azerbaycan Radio Televiziyasi Television Network in Azeri 1615 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Suret Guseynov chaired a meeting today attended by heads of ministries, main administrations, and enterprises. The memory of those killed was observed for a minute after the prime minister opened the meeting. Acting National Security Minister Namik Abbasov informed the meeting of measures aimed at solving the murder and detaining and bringing the terrorists to justice.

In summing up the meeting, the prime minister expressed his profound uneasiness with the crime. He said that this act of terror against officials of the republic is intolerable and the outcome of the inefficient work of law enforcement organs, and that leading officials of those organs bear a great deal of responsibility for this.

Three Reported Arrested for Officials' Murders

LD0210212994 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 2000 GMT 2 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] RIA reports that three people have been detained in Baku suspected of the murders of the Azeri parliament deputy speaker Afiaddin Dzhalilov, and Shamsi Rahimov, the head of a special directorate under the president . The crimes were committed on 29 September. According to Ali Omerov, procurator general of the republic, the car that was used for committing the murders has been found. The names of the arrested have not been released yet.

OMON Seizes Procuracy; Military Units Entering Baku

LD0310062094 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 0530 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] We have just received an urgent report from the ANI agency from Baku. As we have already reported, the procurator general of Azerbaijan, Ali Omerov, announced on local television that three people have been arrested on suspicion of being involved in the murder of the deputy chairman of the parliament and the head of the special directorate under the president. And now, as the agency reports, right after the procurator's announcement shooting began at the republic's procuracy building. Armed OMON members led by the procurator of Hataistovskiy rayon, Dzhaladov, seized the procuracy and declared all of the officials there hostages.

It cannot be ruled out that the procurator general has been captured. As a result of the seizure of the building, there are casualties. It is reported that those involved in the action have demanded the release of three OMON members arrested on suspicion of involvement in the acts of terrorism on 28 September. It is reported that the three arrested OMON members were released tonight.

There are police and army units at the procuracy. The guard on the Interior Ministry building, the apparatus of the president, the Supreme Soviet, and the TV center has been stepped up. More and more fresh military units are entering Baku. Inhabitants of the buildings which neighbor the procuracy building are being moved out. It cannot be ruled out that government troops are preparing to storm the building. This alarming report was supplied by the ANI agency.

Deputy Interior Minister Behind Attack

LD0310095994 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0939 GMT 3 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Sevindzh Abdullayeva and Viktor Shulman]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Baku October 3 TASS—The attack on the office of the prosecutor general of Azerbaijan was headed by Deputy Interior Minister Rovshan Dzhavadov who has already been sacked from his post, according to information from various sources received by TASS on Monday [3 October].

Dzhavadov was assisted by his brother Makhir, the prosecutor of one of the districts of Baku.

It is reported that the prosecutor general taken hostage on Sunday evening remains in the hands of the attackers. His office has been unblocked after talks between police and Dzhavadov's people. The militants withdrew to their base situated in a residential locality eight kilometres from the centre of Baku.

Also on Sunday Dzhavadov's militants have attacked the police precinct in the Sabail district in downtown Baku. Shootings have taken place here and the attack was repelled by police reinforcements. According to unconfirmed reports, two of the militants were arrested.

Dzhavadov has bitterly criticised some of the high-ranking officials in the entourage of President Geydar Aliyev of late, accusing them of aggravating the situation

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in the republic. He mostly attacked heads of law enforcement agencies, including his boss - Interior Minister Ramil Usubov, whose activities he qualified as "aimed at destabilisng the situation and creating open confrontation in Azerbaijan".

At the same time Dzhavadov has several times stated that he "recognises the lawful president of Azerbaijan and will never direct his actions against the interests of the people and will not cede to provocations".

He said in a radio interview on Monday that he "demands to call up an emergency parliamenmt session" and that he has "what to say [as received] to the lawmakers".

President Geydar Aliyev is expected to address the nation on television soon.

Raid on Prosecutor's Building Ends

TA0310061794 Ankara Turkiye Radyolari Network in Turkish 0530 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The action against the chief prosecutor's building and the police headquarters, started last night during an armed raid by a group attached to Deputy Interior Minister (Dzhavatov), has ended.

Kemal Aktan from our crew in Baku reports:

[Begin Aktan recording] At around 2330 last night, a special police force called (Aman), which is attached to (Ruhshan Dzhavatov), raided the Ninth Precinct police station and the chief prosecutor's office next to it. The armed group took the people in both buildings hostage. It is reported that the action was carried out to save two (Amuns) who were being held as the murder suspects of Dzhalilov, the deputy speaker of the Azerbaijani assembly; and Colonel Rakimov, chief of presidential military intelligence.

Explosions and gunfire were heard in Baku from 2400 to 0530 last night. It has been announced that contrary to what certain press agencies reported, there were no armed clashes in the streets. It has been learned that during the incident, the presidential palace was guarded by armored units attached to Suret Guseynov. The main roads and the approaches and exits to and from the city were controlled by army units during the time.

Sources close to the presidency have said that this action against the state ended at 0530. The sources did not explain how the hostages in the two buildings were saved.

So far, there is no information on casualties.

Deputy Interior Minister (Dzhavatov) has not yet been caught. Life returned to normal in Baku as of 0700 this morning. [end recording]

OMON Members Disarmed

LD0310102894 Moscow INTERFAX in Russian 0853 GMT 3 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] About 100 members of a special purpose police detachment, who occupied the building of the Azerbaijani General Procuracy on Sunday evening, left the building at about 0700 today and returned to their base, Azerbaijani Interior Minister Ramil Usubov told INTERFAX.

Azerbaijan's Procurator General, Ali Omarov, who was taken hostage by the special-purpose police has been released. Usubov said Omarov was beaten.

Usubov said the special-purpose militia base in one of Baku's regions is surrounded by government forces at present. The special-purpose militia are laying down their arms following the authorities' demand. The minister said several exchanges of fire between the special militia and the government forces took place at the base but nobody was killed or wounded.

Usubov said the special militia fired at random in attempting to seize the procuracy. One policeman guarding the building was wounded.

The minister said criminal proceedings have been instigated in connection with these events. At present "the situation has normalized and is being controlled by the authorities. The culprits will be strictly punished," he stressed.

According to well-informed sources in Baku, which was indirectly confirmed by Usubov, the procuracy was occupied by supporters of Rovshan Dzhavadov, the deputy head of the Interior Ministry who used to be in charge of the special militia. They demanded the release of two members of the special police and one former special militia member who were detained on Sunday evening on suspicion of murdering Afiyaddin Dzhalilov, parliamentary vice speaker, and Shamsi Ragimov, the head of the special directorate under the Azerbaijani president, on 29 September.

The procuracy was seized after Omarov spoke on television about the detainees.

Meanwhile, Dzhavadov, according to well-informed sources, has demanded that the Supreme Council convenes to discuss the situation which has come about in Baku. His supporters believe that the arrest of the militia members suspected of carrying out the murder is a provocation which is aimed against Dzhavadov personally and that the militia members are innocent.

Procurator-General Released

LD0310085294 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0807 GMT 3 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Sevindzh Abdullayeva and Viktor Shulman]

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[FBIS Translated Text] Baku, 3 Oct—Special security measures were put in place today at the republic's most important state buildings after an incident late on Sunday [2 October] when the Procuracy-General building was seized by armed people, who according to one source are from an OMON [special-purpose police] detachment of the republic's Interior Ministry.

The available information, on which there is no official comment as yet, is that an exchange of fire took place in which a duty police officer was wounded. Procurator-General Ali Omarov, who at the time was holding a sitting of the collegiate, was beaten. Some sources claim there were fatalities during the shooting. According to available information, the attackers managed to take the Procurator-General hostage, but he was released shortly afterwards.

A few hours before the incident, Omarov appeared on national television and announced three people had been detained on suspicion of committing terrorist acts in Baku on 29 September in which Afiyaddin Dzhalilov, deputy chairman of Azerbaijan's Supreme Council, and Shamsi Ragimov, head of the president's special directorate, were killed. The detention was confirmed this morning at the city police headquarters, which also reported that three of the highly dangerous criminals who on Friday night broke out from the Interior Ministry remand center on the outskirts of Baku have been recaptured.

Externally, the city is calm. Industry is working, as are shops and public transport. Baku streets are being patrolled by reinforced police and army squads. The occupation of the Procuracy-General has ended and according to the law-enforcement authorities, they are in full control of the situation in the capital.

France Said To Support Aliyev's Karabakh Position

NC3009220694 Baku Azerbaycan Radio Televiziyasi Television Network in Azeri 1615 GMT 30 Sep 94

[Report by Seyyad Akhbabali from New York; date not given—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Azerbaijani President Geydar Aliyev received the foreign ministers of Oman and Indonesia on 29 September. The importance of developing interstate relations was stressed during the two meetings, and the view was expressed that concrete steps would be taken in this direction.

In our view, the selection of the matters discussed during President Geydar Aliyev's meeting with French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe—not to mention the concrete and open approach to them, including the [Karabakh] problem—came as a surprise.

In replying to Alain Juppe's question on what prevents the signing of a peace agreement to resolve the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, the president reiterated the principal conditions: withdrawal of occupying forces from Azerbaijani land; the safeguarding of the republic's territorial integrity; Azerbaijan's full control over Shushinskiy and Lachinskiy rayons; control by international forces of the corridor that could be opened through Lachinskiy rayon; and finally, a determination on the status of Nagorno-Karabakh.

In stressing France's good relations with Armenia, Alain Juppe stated firmly that France supports Azerbaijan's position and defends the Azerbaijani leader's principal views on the resolution of Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.

This is the most clear example that even states having the best of relations with Armenia have come to terms with the objective reality and that the international community has gone over to the Azerbaijani side.

They also held substantial talks on the fulfillment of responsibilities emanating from the friendship and cooperation agreement signed between the two states. Alain Juppe said that he will pay an official visit to Azerbaijan as soon as possible. [passage omitted]

President Geydar Aliyev received Turkish Foreign Minister Mumtaz Soysal in his residence on 29 September. Later, the oil companies gave a banquet in honor of the Azerbaijani president. There was talk on the good prospects for U.S.-Azerbaijan relations and on the fact that the United States has now been opened to Azerbaijan.

President Geydar Aliyev will conclude his visit to New York today and will return home after holding a number of meetings.

Aliyev Meets Turkish President During Stopover

LD0210100894 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0936 GMT 2 Oct 94

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sergey Feoktistov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Ankara October 2 TASS—Presidents of Azerbaijan and Turkey Geydar Aliyev and Suleyman Demirel held talks in Istanbul, where the Azeri president made a stopover on his way home from the United States, on Saturday [1 October].

During the talks the two sides discussed the situation in Azerbaijan and Nagorno-Karabakh and exchanged their opinions on the results of Aliyev's visit to the United States and international and regional problems.

Upon completion of the talks the Turkish president said Turkey would continue helping Azerbaijan liberate its lands from the Armenian occupation. According to Demirel, the world should restore the rights of Azerbaijan subjected to the "Armenian aggression".

Answering journalists' questions, Aliyev said assasinations of political leaders in Azerbaijan were aimed at undermining the republic's independence and were staged by opposition forces both inside the country and abroad. According to the Azeri president, the Baku

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agreement on the development of oil-fields in the Caspian Sea signed in late September would benefit both foreign companies and Azerbaijan helping strengthen its independence. Aliyev spoke in favour of construction of a pipeline to deliver Azeri oil to world consumers via Turkish territory. In his opinion, it will only strengthen the relations bewteen the two states.

On the same day the Azeri president left Turkey.

Aliyev Appoints New UN Envoy

944K2448A Baku GUNAY in Russian 28 Sep 94 p 1

[KHABAR-SERVIS report on Aliyev UN appointment]

[FBIS Translated Text] On the eve of his visit to New York, Geydar Aliyev, president of Azerbaijan, released by edict Lala Shovket Gadzhiyeva, former state secretary, as permanent representative of Azerbaijan at the United Nations in connection with her transfer to other work. By another edict, the president of Azerbaijan appointed Eldar Gulam Guliyev permanent representative of the Azerbaijan Republic at the United Nations. He was accorded the diplomatic rank of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

E. Guliyev was born in 1939. He is a graduate of the Arabic Department of the Faculty of Oriental Studies of the Azerbaijan (now Baku) State University. He has been consul at the USSR General Consulate in Istanbul and USSR consul in Aswan (Egypt) and also minister-counselor of the Embassy of the USSR in Yemen. Until recently he worked in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia.

Gabalin Radar To Be Leased to Russia

944K2448B Baku GUNAY in Russian 28 Sep 94 p 1

[KHABAR-SERVIS report on use of Gabalin Radar]

[FBIS Translated Text] "The State Committee for the Gabalin Radar has completed the preparation of documents on this military facility, which will subsequently be the subject of a special agreement with Russia," Fuad Guliyev, first deputy prime minister of Azerbaijan and leader of the State Committee for the Gabalin Radar Station, announced.

He observed that the basis of the commission's findings was the proposition that says that the radar station is the inalienable property of Azerbaijan, and the Ministry of Defense and leadership of Russia has agreed with this principle.

F. Guliyev said that the Azerbaijan side would most likely lease the Gabalin Radar Station to Russia.

Georgia

Supreme Council Votes Against Shevardnadze Resignation

LD3009165094 Tbilisi Radio Tbilisi Network in Russian 1609 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Georgian Supreme Council continued its session today. Heated debates about the social and political life of the republic, as well as the activity of Georgian Head of State Eduard Shevardnadze, dominated the session. Some opposition factions again called for the resignation of the chairman of the Georgian Supreme Council and head of state. The majority of the Supreme Council reacted to this negatively. After the debates the nominal voting was held. The majority of the deputies voted against Eduard Shevardnadze's resignation. Eduard Shevardnadze spoke after the voting. He gave a fundamental assessment to the processes under way in the republic and answered questions asked by the opposition deputies.

Shevardnadze Defends Actions

LD3009195894 Tbilisi IPRINDA in Russian 1730 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Tbilisi (IPRINDA) [no dateline as received]— In his one-and-a-half-hour speech at the Georgian Supreme Council session today, Georgian Head of State Eduard Shevardnadze commented on his opponents' most serious accusations aimed at him. He said that many figures and data used against him were simply made up and had no grounds at all. (For instance, said Shevardnadze, it is incomprehensible where such figures as 1 million U.S. dollars and 1 billion U.S. dollars of credits alleged by Temur Zhorzholiani, the leader of the Monarchist Party, to have been allotted to Georgia for developing various programs have been taken from?) [agency's parenthesis]

He also commented on accusations brought against him by Tengiz Sigua, alleging that Tskhinvali could be taken in one-and-a-half-hours, but Shevardnadze ordered the troops to be withdrawn. Shevardnadze said that sending the troops into Tskhinvali could be justified neither from the military nor the political points of view. With the existing forces, there was no guarantee of a success because it was impossible to foresee what stand Russian military units stationed in the region (including a helicopter regiment) [agency parantheses] would take. A continuation of any military activities would be an adventure and would lead to a deplorable result.

Speaking about the Abkhaz-Georgian conflict, Shevardnadze said that a decision on the deployment of troops to the Abkhazian territory was taken by the then State Council in summer of 1992. The aim was to protect the railway and trains that had constantly been assaulted and looted. Shevardnadze said: I instructed Defense Minister Tengiz Kitovani and the chief of general staff to go to Sukhumi and coordinate the issue with Vladislav Ardzinba in order to carry out joint protection of the railway. Shevardnadze took up the settlement of the issue. He had a half-an-hour telephone talk with Ardzinba and the latter agreed to the plan. Shevardnadze said: Let everyone know, let all Abkhaz and Georgians know that I explained the aim of the operation and received consent that the Abkhazian police and other units, together with Georgian units, would undertake to protect the railway. However, my instruction to go to

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Sukhumi and coordinate all the activities was not carried out. Meanwhile, the troops entered Abkhazia. I received telephone calls from Ardzinba and many others asking me not to permit a convoy of tanks to pass through Sukhumi. Boris Yeltsin got in touch with me and asked me not to send troops through Abkhazia like that, at least because a perfectly equipped Russian battalion was stationed in the region. I was categorically against the troops' entering Sukhumi, Shevardnadze said. Answering a question as to why the Georgian troops were stopped instead of advancing toward Gudauta, Shevardnadze said that he was absolutely sure that a war would have started between Russia and Georgia in that case.

Commenting on the opposition's allegations that he had too many rights and authorities, Shevardnadze said that he used all this for the good of the country. These rights allowed him to introduce the emergency situation thus preventing a major fratricidal war. These rights helped Georgia to join the CIS (Georgia had no other option. Let the future generations judge my move) [agency parantheses]. I did all I could to normalize relations with Russia in order that essentially new relations were established between the two countries. Shevardnadze maintained that a previous course hostile toward Russia had been erroneous.

Thanks Supporters

LD3009201394 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1859 GMT 30 Sep 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Georgian leader Eduard Shevardnadze has thanked citizens of the republic and parliament deputies for the support rendered to him.

Summing up results of the two-day debates in the parliament on confidence in the head of the state after the failure of the vote for his resignation, Shevardnadze declared that "for him it was important to discuss this issue." In his opinion, the statement voiced by monarchists in parliament on September 29 "has been planned by definite circles in order to cause destabilization in the country. However, their plans were disrupted. The support rendered to the head of the state and to his course by the overwhelming majority of the population clearly testifies to this fact," Shevardnadze declared (only 32 of 220 deputies voted for Shevardnadze's resignation - Interfax).

Shevardnadze made it clear that if someone prevents him from working normally to draw the country out of the crisis then he will address the people and will demand that a referendum be held in order to determine who must rule the country and how.

Mentioning Georgia's relations with Russia, Shevardnadze called worsening of relations over the last few years as a fateful error.

As he said, he has used his extraordinary powers to normalize these relations and to assist in Georgia's joining the CIS. Shevardnadze said that it would be the only way out of the crisis while settling the conflicts in Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

Shevardnadze on Difficulties Facing Army

LD0210152894 Tbilisi Radio Tbilisi Network in Georgian 1400 GMT 2 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The press secretariat of the Georgian head of state reports that a meeting was held on 2 October on the subject of technically equipping the Defense Ministry battalion. The meeting was chaired by Georgian Head of State Eduard Shevardnadze. Those speaking at the meeting said that there were many problems facing the formation of the Georgian Army. Provision of soldiers with foodstuffs and the prompt payment of salaries were regarded as main problems. Further delay in the approval of the budget [passage indistinct]. There is a partial way out of the situation. The farms that still carry out state orders to provide the Defense Ministry should be run at their full capacity. However, certain problems will be solved only after the parliament have passed appropriate laws. [passage indistinct]

At the conclusion of the meeting, Eduard Shevardnadze said that the most important thing at the present stage was to approve the republic's budget at the very next sitting of the Parliament. In addition, many difficulties could be resolved if all appropriate bodies exercised greater responsibility in their work. [passage indistinct]

Shevardnadze Not To Attend UN General Assembly

LD0210143194 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1338 GMT 2 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Georgian delegation led by Foreign Minister Aleksandre Chikvaidze headed for New York on October 1 in order to take part in the UN General Assembly, the press center of the Georgian Interior Ministry told Interfax.

Georgian leader Eduard Shevardnadze was expected to participate in the UN General Assembly. However, he remained in Georgia. The official explanation is that he will stay in Georgia because of the "deteriorated parliamentary crisis."

At the same time, some observers in Tbilisi said they believed Shevardnadze had decided not to go to New York as protesting inefficient actions of the UN and Russia for settlement of the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict. In particular, such an opinion was stated by leader of the National-Democratic Party's parliamentary faction Irina Sarishvili in an interview with journalists.

Minister Discusses Economy, Reform Program

AU3009134394 Tbilisi THE GEORGIAN TIMES in Georgian 21-28 Sep 94 p 3

[Interview with Minister of Economy Vladimer Papava by Klara Grigolia; place and date not given: "Distortions That Should Be Eradicated"]

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[FBIS Translated Excerpt] One way of saving the economically enfeebled Georgia is through the implementation of economic reforms.

We put several questions to Vladimer Papava, Georgian minister of the economy.

Vladimer Giorgis dze [son of Giorgi] Papava was born in 1955 in Tbilisi into a famous family of economists. His grandfather, Associate Professor Vladimer Papava, was one of the founders of statistical sciences while his father, Professor Giorgi Papava, is a well-known specialist in industrial economics. The sphere of research of Vladimer himself—a doctor of economic sciences, professor, director of the Georgian Academy of Sciences Paata Gugushvili Economic Institute—is macroeconomics.

[passage omitted]

[Papava] The main thing that has to be done urgently today is to eradicate the distortions existing in the Georgian economy. There is general debate concerning the right direction in which to pursue economic reforms—the neo-Keynesian or the neoconservative. I believe such a debate is pointless when it is a matter of the Georgian economy. Our most important and vital task today is to revive the Georgian economy and, therefore, all measures must be oriented solely to this aim.

What distortions characterize the Georgian economy? They are: First, Georgia's monetary system is practically in a total state of disarray. What is happening in Georgia regarding the coupon is a farcical situation. It is not excluded that, in the future, Georgia will enter the literature on economic reforms as an extremely negative example of what the state should not do regarding the monetary system. All levels of power are guilty for the coupon being unable to fulfill the role of money. Today, the main thing is to create a monetary system.

The second distortion is the banking system. People do not have faith in the banking system. It is essential to reform this system: In order to get an entrepreneur or individual citizen to put his trust in banks, it is essential to auction off [auktsionireba] state commercial banks, which has already started, and to remove all manner of restrictions upon the movement of cash.

The third distortion: Our budget has an extremely large deficit. It is essential to destroy the sources of the budget deficit: Today, in order to cover this deficit, the state is issuing money, which is the basis of inflation and is radically undermining the economy.

It would take us a long time to list all the distortions but the three that have been mentioned have to be eradicated at once.

[Grigolia] Have the economic reforms really begun and, if not, why not?

[Papava] Reforms are effectively under way. For example, in May, the head of state signed an edict on accelerating privatization, which is an almost revolutionary document as far as privatization is concerned. The second document (adopted at the end of August) concerns the qualitative transformation of social protection, price formation, and the financial system. These two documents determine the fundamental line that our reforms are to take and so one can boldly say that economic reforms in Georgia have begun. [passage omitted]

[Grigolia] Does today's reality in the economy give you any grounds for optimism? First and foremost, what contradictions do we need to overcome?

[Papava] On the one hand, we have grounds for optimism and, on the other, we do not. We have grounds for optimism from the point of view that the head of state's two aforementioned edicts determine the qualitative directions of economic reforms, that is to say, we are on the right path. Such a government decision that either partially or totally runs counter to the fundamental line of economic reforms gives grounds for pessimism. I may be mistaken, but today I view the implementation of the economic reforms with more optimism and, therefore, I am not thinking of resigning as minister. If a mood of pessimism takes hold, there will be no sense in staying on in this post.

[Grigolia] What real ways do you see of strengthening the coupon?

[Papava] As I told you, the main thing for us is to create our own monetary system. This will be possible in practice only when we have introduced the lari [name of future Georgian currency] into circulation. Therefore, if we promise to do this today, it will suffer the same fate as the coupon. Proceeding from this, it is essential that we overcome those three distortions in our economy that we mentioned earlier. Only following such restorative measures will it be expedient to introduce the lari. We have taken steps in this direction and I hope that, in the next few months, we will have tangible and real results. In particular, these steps are: First, eradicating the sources of the budget deficit and thereby stemming inflation. With this aim, natural gas and electricity prices have already risen, which should ensure that the cost of importing or producing them is completely covered and the appropriate organizations receive a 10-percent profit; second, at this stage, the question of regulating the price of bread and travel on the subway is being partially resolved; third, we have started reorganizing the banking system—state commercial banks are being transformed into joint-stock companies [aktsionireba] while, on the other hand, a situation is being created that should ensure that the restrictions on the movement of cash are done away with. The social protection of the population is necessary to achieve all this. We are trying to increase wages and pensions proceeding from our maximum economic potential today. As the situation improves, we

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will be able to grant higher wages and pensions. I would like to assure you that we are working today to our maximum potential.

[Grigolia] They say that you have devised a program for emerging from the economic crisis. How realistic is its implementation?

[Papava] Under my guidance, a 16-month economic program was prepared in July of last year. Unfortunately, this could not be implemented on account of a whole number of objective or subjective reasons, but the fundamental ideas presented in it were reflected in the government anticrisis program that was approved by the head of state and adopted in February of this year. Today, on the instructions of the head of state, this program will be renewed.

[Grigolia] You are president of the Association of Private Enterprises. What are the prospects for the development of private enterprises in Georgia?

[Papava] The head of state's edict on privatization issued in May creates the greatest prospects for the development of private enterprises. This process is not straightforward. There are two unfavorable factors: First, the criminal situation wherein representatives of the underworld are trying to obtain protection money from entrepreneurs; second, the barriers created by state structures.

[Grigolia] In your view, how have relations with Russian business circles developed following the joint conference [on economic cooperation and investment held in Tbilisi on 21-23 July]?

[Papava] Up to 40 documents were signed as a result of this meeting at the end of July, but all of these documents were not signed at the same level; some bore more the character of memoranda while only a small number were real treaties. However, I personally believe that the holding of this conference was a very great success as this was the first large-scale meeting between Georgian and Russian entrepreneurs since the collapse of the USSR. Naturally, it is illusory for us to think that all manner of economic ties would be restored after this conference. The important thing during this meeting was that the process of "mending bridges" got under way. However, real results will only be achieved following the restoration of economic ties. If similar conferences are held periodically in both Georgia and Russia, Georgian and Russian entrepreneurs will have more opportunities to establish contacts.

[Grigolia] On the recommendations of the IMF, prices were to have been liberalized; bread prices have increased. Can you justify these steps?

[Papava] The price of a one-kilogram loaf of bread has risen to 200,000 coupons. So, we are taking into account the recommendations of the IMF. Furthermore, all prices will be liberalized in October, which will be the last important decision of this stage of economic reforms that has been coordinated with the IMF. Following this, we are expecting the first significant part of preferential credits from the IMF.

[Grigolia] How do you personally view the government's current economic policy?

[Papava] It should be pointed out that the last decision on the reorganization of the social protection of the population, price formation, and the financial system was adopted unanimously in the government. This is the most important thing at this stage. Of course, there does exist a difference of views, which will not stand in the way of this global decision.

For my part, I would add that I support the current economic reforms in Kutaisi [where the coupon has been declared the sole legal tender] as what is happening in Kutaisi foreshadows the creation of Georgia's economic bases. However, this attempt in Kutaisi will only be successful if what is happening there takes place throughout the whole of Georgia.

In my view, this process is being hindered by the following: First, the Georgian National Bank has been unable to secure the necessary quantity of available coupons [naghdi kuponebisatvis sachiro masa]; second, the Georgian Government has permitted so many exceptions regarding trade in foreign currency that the exception has become the rule. If we resolve these two problems, Kutaisi's attempt will end in success and, what is most important, the construction of Georgia's economic bases will also end in success.

Three Killed, 60 Houses Burned in Gali

LD0110161194 Tbilisi IPRINDA in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Tbilisi (IPRINDA)—It was reported earlier that 15 houses had been burned down as a result of punitive operations which the Abkhaz side started in Gali rayon on 29 September. However, an Iprinda correspondent has learnt from reliable sources that a total of about 60 houses were burned down in several villages during these operations. The Abkhaz militia also shot dead the Kvitia brothers, while an elderly woman, Sakheskua, was burned to death in one of the houses.

According to the same source, the Abkhaz side is continuing the mining of areas in Gali rayon. In particular, mines are being laid along the Eris Tskali river and on its bridges.

It has also been reported that the Abkhaz side is suffering from an acute shortage of medical personnel and that it would not object to Georgian doctors who earlier lived and worked on Abkhaz territory returning there.

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